The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873. NUMBER 86.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

REMOVAL!

WILSON BROS.,

SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS,

AND

MEN'S FURNISHERS,

Have consolidated their entire Chicago business, including their State-st. Store, Clark-st. Store, and Manufactory, at

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WASHINGTON-ST.,

Old Crosby Opera House Site,

Where they have the largest, best lighted, and most elegant Men's Furnishing Establishment in America. Their lines of Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Hdkfs., Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c., are very large and attractive, Handling such large quantities of goods as is done by this firm, to supply their Cincinnati Establishment in addition to the one here, they are enabled to purchase at much less than usual rates, which permits them to sell at less than ordinary prices. Their Manufactory, in the upper part of the building, contains upward of 10,000 square feet of floor, is so thoroughly lighted that the most particular work can be done with ease to cutters and seamstresses. Their Laundry, in the basement, has upward of 2,000 square feet of floor, that is thoroughly lighted. Their Sewing and Laundry Machinery will all run by steam power.

They are all ready for business. Please look in upon them.

Will remain open until 9 o'clock THIS EVENING.

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TIFFANY & CO.,

Union Square, New York,
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva,

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.
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REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.
SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF THE WEEK AND MONTH AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

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CROOK'S

HYPER-SWEET

CORN SYRUP.

A PURE SYRUP.
AS PURE AS LOAF SUGAR.
A SYRUP WITH A MAPLE FLAVOR.

Equal to the Best Maple Syrup.
A Syrup Acceptable to the Palate as Sweet.
With no Boneblack or Acid Taste.

Most Syrups sold at the present time are made from the refuse of sugar refineries. They are bleached by acids, and have very little saccharine properties left in them, and are plainly injurious to the teeth and stomach.

Crook's Hyper-Sweet Corn Syrup will surely commend itself as pure and excellent to any who will use it, and will become a household need now in this time of Buckwheat Cakes.

For sale by all dealers in Fancy Groceries.

AT WHOLESALE BY

BLISS, MOORE & CO.,
39 & 41 Wabash-av.

FINE CLOTHING.

ECONOMY

Is secured by the remarkably low price of our goods.

QUALITY

In fabric and labor characterizes all our garments.

ELEGANCE

In cut and finish is combined in all our work.

Men's and Boys'

FINE CLOTHING

We are constantly adding new and choice goods to our already Immense Stock.

We meet the demands of the times with the BEST goods and LOWEST prices.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

STATE AND MADISON-STS.

HATS AND FURS.

FURS!

HATS!

STRYKER,

231 West Madison-st.,

Shows the largest and finest stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS!

MADE INTO THE NEW SHAPES.

The largest fashionable stock of

HATS!

IN THE CITY.

Fur Repairing done promptly.
Seal Sacques trimmed in style.

TO THE

LADIES!

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

161 State-st.,

The great FUR MANUFACTURING House of Chicago, will, on Monday next, commence their exhibition of the finest stock and styles of extra LONDON-DYED FUR SEAL SACQUES, MUFFS, AND BOAS IN AMERICA.

Also, all other kinds of Ladies' and Gents' FUR GOODS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

NEW BOOKS.

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

HAINES' TOWNSHIP LAWS. New Edition. Price, $3.50. Law Binding, $2.50.; Mailed.

HAINES' NEW TREATISE, FOR JUSTICES, ETC. New Edition. 8vo., Sheep, $7.50. Free.

HILL'S PROBATE GUIDE. The Probate Jurisdiction and Practice in the County Courts, according to the Statutes and Decisions in the State of Illinois, containing the Law of Wills, of Administration, and of Guardian and Ward; being a Guide for Executors, Administrators, Guardians, and Conservators, in the management and settlement of Estates, with forms. By Edward J. Hill, Esq. 8vo. $5.00. Myers.

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Sophisms of the Protectionists.

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PRICE.....50 CENTS.

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BURDETT ORGANS,

The acknowledged leading Reed Instrument of the age, possesses more approved features than any other Reed Organ.

Such is the brisk demand for these unapproachable instruments that the extensive factory is running on full time, with the usual complement of workmen, the orders, even in these dull times, largely exceeding the manufacturers' ability to supply. Agents for the Burdett Organ are established in all important cities and towns. Send for our Illustrated Price List.

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General Agents for the Northwest,
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A Large and Beautiful Assortment, at Wholesale and Retail, by

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CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 136 Clark-st.

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An elegant new house at Winnetka of 10 rooms, pressed-brick basement, two bay windows, circular top windows, on 100 ft. lot, east front, near Depot and Academy, for $4,500; $400 cash, and easy monthly or yearly payments. J. C. DALE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

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The new patent, nothing over like it before; all admire, thousands buy for babies four to fourteen months old; saves time, labor; gives health, happiness. Circulars and samples free. Address by mail Occidental Mfg. Co., Gene-st., Chicago.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$2 TO $3 Per doz. can be saved on CARD PHOTOGRAPHS if you have them taken at BRAND'S STUDIO, 596 Wabash-av.

MEETING.

Masonic.

The Assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work, 4th and 5th.

JAMES R. MILES, Gr. Secretary.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

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Of every description, including Mink, Ermine, Grebe or English Duck, White Astrachan, also White Bear, Wolf, and Fox Robes, can be thoroughly renovated by taking them to A. SCHWARZ,

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For Doors and Windows. Oldest house in the business. Competent men furnished to apply them if desired. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Gen'l agents for Chicago and Northwest, 83 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

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A smart, energetic man, of good standing and large acquaintance, wanted, for the general management in and about Chicago of a leading New York Company, to whom extraordinary inducements will be offered. Address T. T. TIPP, 115 Dearborn-st.

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Exclusively a Savings Bank.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.
Pass books furnished without charge.
Children started with ONE DIME as usual.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

AMERICAN BLOOD.

Every Life on the Virginius Reported Taken by the Spaniards.

One Hundred and Eleven Americans and Cubans Shot to Death.

All but Eighteen Condemned to Death According to Another Account.

The Affair Discussed by an Important Cabinet Meeting.

An Important Decision Reached, but the Ministers Keep It Secret.

Simultaneous Activity in All the Navy-Yards.

The Brooklyn, Franklin, Kansas, and Juniata to Sail.

Rear-Admiral Scott Sails for Cuban Waters Wednesday.

American Lives to Be Protected at All Hazards.

The Madrid Government Postpones Conference with Minister Sickles.

The Virginius About to Be Rebuilt as a Spanish Iron-Clad.

Proposal to Seize a Spanish Man-of-War in New York Harbor.

A Retaliatory Expedition Fitting Out by New York Cubans.

Mass-Meetings of Americans and Cubans.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Information has just been received here that the balance of the crew of the Virginius have been shot, making 111 in all.

ONLY EIGHTEEN LIVES SPARED.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The trials of all prisoners taken on board the Virginius has been concluded. Only eighteen will be saved from death. Of these, several are engineers or firemen, who were ignorant of the destination of the expedition, and four or five will be set at liberty. The others will probably be condemned to the chain gang.

HAVANA, Nov. 14—Evening.—The *Diario*, of Cienfuegas, says fifty-seven of the Virginius captives were shot at Santiago on the 10th inst. No particulars of these additional executions have yet been made public here.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A dispatch, via Jamaica, says on the 10th all the remaining Virginius prisoners were marched out, and ten detailed to execution at a time. When these ten were murdered, another ten were marched up, and their dead bodies fell across those of their companions.

WASHINGTON TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FEELING OF THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—There are no new developments to-day in the Spanish case against Cuba sufficient to occupy your telegraphic columns. Mr. Fish is the tardy member of the Cabinet. The President and most others in his official show a sensitiveness on the Cuban question which the Secretary of State turns away by his constant suggestions on the jurisprudence of the case. Mr. Fish is the bulwark of Spain in the Cabinet. His intelligence and understanding are superior to the rest of the Cabinet. He is the man of authority in the Administration.

The statement of the Virginius case which was telegraphed to you yesterday has since been found to be qualified by several minor objections which Mr. Fish iterates. He says that he is

OPPOSED TO THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA

to the United States, first, because we would lose $27,000,000 of revenue now derived in our customs from Cuban sources. He seems insensible to the fact that these same customs would represent an equal amount of relief to our people. He says, next, that it would cost a vast deal to maintain a government in the large Island of Cuba, unestimating the taxes which would carry on the expenses of the island. He says, as well, that we should have to bear the expenses of a fixed army there, and an additional naval force. He breaks out of party rules when he stigmatizes 600,000 of the population as ignorant and almost helpless. He says that we are burdened enough in this country with the above class of citizens.

COMMENTS OF CONGRESSMEN.

The Spanish trouble is commented upon by most of the Congressmen in the city, as showing that we have neglected the navy. While extending our diplomacy and doing a large bluff business on foreign countries, we have no ships. Spain, without attempting to regulate the civilization of the world and without a Government, is physically our superior on the water. Everybody expresses disgust at

THE GENTLEMAN FROM CAMDEN, N. J.,

who presides over the Navy Department. "If the President," said a prominent Bureau officer to-day, "would get out of the stupor of prosperity and invite his Cabinet out of office, he might begin a new era; but every week of President Grant's control shows that he is governed by the grooves in which he runs. If anything could excite the Government it might take on a new life.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—It can be stated on official authority that while the present naval preparations

DO NOT MEAN WAR

against Spain or Cuba, they are significant of the determination of this Government to protect American interests at any hazard, and to prevent, in future, such massacres as those which followed the capture of the Virginius, and which shook the entire civilized world. The patience of the Government seems to be exhausted, and as nothing effective can be depended upon from the Spanish Government, notwithstanding its friendly feeling toward the United States,

THE LAW OF SELF-PROTECTION

is recognized by our Government as applicable to the present condition of affairs. There is among all the prominent officers of our Government an earnestness in the preparations now in progress to meet all questions practically as they arise. Instead of depending on the Spanish officials for the transmission of communications from our Consuls, either by letter or by telegraph, our naval officers will be instructed to inquire diligently and closely into the condition of the affairs of the island, and promptly report the facts to the proper department. Our Government is now waiting to see

WHAT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT WILL DO

in response to our earnest protest against the outrage perpetrated upon the victims of the Virginius. It can be stated, on the authority of the President himself, that he did not, as reported, personally write a dispatch to Gen. Sickles, directing an offer of our co-operation to be made to the President of Spain in the movements to control the Cubans. Nothing of the kind has ever been suggested.

It is semi-officially stated that the demands made on the Spanish Government by the United States are of such a nature that it will be impossible for the former to accept, and that it will

RESULT IN A RUPTURE

between the two powers. The demands of the United States have been transmitted by telegraph to Minister Sickles at Madrid.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

The session of the Cabinet to-day continued over two hours, and was the most important which has taken place under President Grant's administration. The capture of the Virginius and the shocking barbarities perpetrated by the Spanish authorities at Santiago de Cuba, formed the subject of serious consideration, and definite action towards maintaining the dignity of the United States in the existing complications was taken. While all members of the Cabinet are extremely reticent, as to the nature of the conclusion reached to-day, it may be said that the Administration is thoroughly

IN ACCORD WITH THE SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

of the country, and the course of the authorities will be heartily approved. One member of the Cabinet, when approached on the subject replied: "As to the nature of the action agreed upon to-day, I can say nothing, but you may rest assured that the people of the country will be satisfied." Immediately after the adjournment of the Cabinet, Secretary Robeson repaired to the Navy Department, and first had a long conference with the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair as to the

FITTING OUT FOR SEA

of several vessels now laid up, and then with the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting relative to furnishing such vessels with a complement of men, stores, etc. Affairs about the Department were conducted with secrecy. Various rumors are circulated to-night as to the determination of the Cabinet, one of which is that the Government will demand of Spain the

IMMEDIATE ARREST AND PUNISHMENT

of the parties mainly instrumental in conducting the outrage of which the Government so seriously complains, and, if the Castelar Government shall be unable to give the required satisfaction, this Government will

PROCEED TO THE EXTREMEST MEASURES

necessary to obtain it. Though no Cabinet officer admits directly that this is one of the conclusions arrived at during to-day's deliberations, still, upon its being presented, there is no positive denial. There is reason to believe that one of the subjects accompanying the discussion of the situation was that of

THE SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR

now undergoing repairs at New York, and that it was remarked in the course of the consultation, should that vessel, by any possibility, come into the hands of this Government, its possession would more than compensate for the loss of the Virginius, so far as the comparative values of the ships are concerned. The Treasury Department to-day, upon the

REQUISITION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

shipped $230,000 by express to Norfolk, Va., the headquarters of the North Atlantic fleet, in order that there might be no delay in fitting out and supplying with all necessary stores the vessels now under orders to leave

WITH THE LEAST POSSIBLE DELAY

for Cuba and other points in the West Indies. Rear Admiral George H. Scott, commanding the vessels of this expedition, will sail from Norfolk on Monday in the Worcester, his flag-ship, for Havana.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

have been given him by the Government to report daily to the Department by telegraph from Key West, and not rely on the Havana Cable, which is under the control of the Spanish authorities. It is only eight hours' run from Havana to Key West, from which point telegrams will be started.

SHOULD A RUPTURE OCCUR

between the two Governments, it will be the policy of the United States to land a sufficient force of men on the Island of Cuba. It has been mentioned by a prominent Cabinet officer that 10,000 men would in all probability be in excess of the number of troops required to establish, beyond any chance of failure, the authority of the United States in Cuba.

UNANIMITY OF THE CABINET.

Greater unanimity never characterized a Cabinet session than that of to-day, upon the rumors of additional outrages by the execution of every man on board the Virginius. The Cabinet shared the feeling of the community in general, and every member gave some expression of his feelings upon the reported repetition of the outrages. The President, while he will guard to the utmost the extreme rights of American citizens and defend the policy which has been determined upon, will also make earnest recommendations to Congress in his forthcoming message.

CONSUL-GENERAL HALL

experiences much difficulty in obtaining accurate information from the Spanish authorities at Havana.

MINISTER SICKLES

was to have had a consultation with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Madrid, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but, in consequence of the arrival in that city of news of further executions after the murder of the first four prisoners, the Spanish officials, expressing intense regret and horror at the circumstance, suggested to Minister Sickles a reasonable delay in holding the intended council, and accordingly a brief postponement has been arranged.

AN INCORRECT IMPRESSION

has been circulated that Secretary Fish had asserted that in case the Virginius was captured in British waters it would be necessary for England to hold Spain responsible for the violation of her jurisdiction, and that this Government would make such requirement. Such, however, is not the case. The position of Secretary Fish is to hold Spain responsible for the insult to our flag, no matter whether the act occurred in British, American, or Spanish waters. The question of England holding Spain responsible for an insult to our flag in British waters, if it should prove to be within a marine league of British territory, is one of secondary and minor consideration, not entering at all into the present complications.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

AT THE CHARLESTOWN YARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—In view of the warlike tone of the dispatches from Washington, special activity is anticipated at the Navy Yard in Charlestown and at Portsmouth, N. H. It was reported this afternoon, on what is said to be the best authority, that dispatches were received at Charlestown from the Navy Department at Washington, ordering the immediate fitting of the Brooklyn and Franklin for sea. In consequence of the discharge of a large number of workmen from the yard immediately after the election, the work here is by no means in a forward condition; and, if active work is to be done from 500 to 600 hands will have to be employed at once. The Brooklyn is at present in dry-dock, with a small force of men at work upon her, and it is thought that she cannot be got ready for active service within six weeks. The Franklin is in a somewhat more forward state, and has new boilers already in. There are also at this navy-yard three monitors. One, the Miantonomoh, has her plating off, and is in other respects useless for immediate service; but the other two, it is thought, could be fitted within four weeks, and put in ordinary within a few more. There is also on the stocks a new torpedo-boat, the mate of that recently launched in New York, which could be launched within a fortnight, and then fitted with but little delay. In addition to the Brooklyn and Franklin, the Vandalia is building, and can launched within a month, and put in serviceable condition in two months longer. It is possible that all the vessels named can be got in readiness sooner than the time indicated if large gangs of workmen are put on. As yet, no applications for employment have been made at the yard, on account of a supposed demand arising out of the Cuban difficulty.

AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD,

the only available ship at present is the Plymouth, and this cannot be got in readiness for sea for several months. The Marion, which is being rebuilt, is to be launched the 1st of next month, and at least three months would be required to fit her for service. The men recruited on the Sabine have been ordered to New York, and they will leave at once. There has been a large discharge of workmen from this yard also; and if there are orders for active work a large force must again be employed. It is declared that no direct orders have yet been received at this yard.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Manhattan is now ready for sea, though all of her officers have not yet arrived. It is understood that she and the Mahopac go into commission on Monday.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The United States steamer Kansas sailed to-day for Santiago de Cuba.

The excitement over the Cuban affairs continues, and opinions differ as to the proper or probable action of the Government. The work of fitting out the Juniata is going on rapidly. This afternoon she took on board her armament and powder, and will probably sail to-morrow morning to join the North Atlantic squadron. Nothing has yet been done to the Roanoke, which is still lying in the river. There have been no further orders received at the Navy-Yard, the officers say, but work is going on with unusual activity. The assertions that no orders have been received are not credited by some, because it is said that movements are constantly being made for which direction must have come from the Secretary of the Navy. The opinion is expressed in the Navy-Yard that the United States Government will be justified in

SEIZING THE SPANISH FRIGATE ARAPILES

now lying there for repairs. She carries thirty guns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEPARTURE OF THE KANSAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—An event which, for three days past, has been anticipated, has at length occurred. An American man-of-war has at last sailed for Cuban waters. The departure this morning of the Kansas was the chief local event of the day. She sailed with sealed orders, but it seems established beyond doubt that her orders will take her direct to Santiago De Cuba. The work of preparing the other available vessels for sea is proceeding with all possible haste.

PUBLIC FEELING.

IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—On reception of the news of the massacre of the remainder of the passengers and crew of the Virginius, a large number of Cubans assembled in the well-known Cuban restaurant, in Pine street. This last and greatest atrocity seems to have completely stunned the majority of them, and crushed out all the hopes they had thus far clung to that the remainder of their unfortunate friends would be saved. This blow has laid waste their manliness, and even blotted out with its great red, appalling stain their belief in the ultimate success of their cause, which has always been dominant in them. This was certainly true of the gathering above referred to. They remonstrated feebly, and cast blame indiscriminately. They were very bitter in

DENUNCIATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND SECRETARY FISH.

Said one: "If President Grant had dismissed Fish and the Spanish Minister after the first four were shot, the bloodhounds would not have murdered any more prisoners. All the blame belongs to Fish. I do believe that if he remains in office Spain will not even be made to apologize." They said that the Spanish Consul at New York was Fish's son-in-law, and charged that that relation and Spanish gold had projudiced the Secretary against them. They say they do not think it advisable to fit out expeditions in aid of Cuba, as Spain could send more complete expeditions than they, and at less cost.

MASS-MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

At a meeting of the Cuban League, held here to-day, it was decided to hold a large mass-meeting in Steinway Hall as as early a day as possible. A committee was appointed to report to-morrow on the time of holding the meeting.

A hand-bill, signed by A. W. Dugar, setting forth that a mass-meeting of American citizens will be held at 3:30 p. m. to-morrow, in front of the City Hall, to take action in regard to the slaughter of the passengers and crew of the Virginius, was widely circulated in the city to-day. The closing sentence read as follows: "Assemble people—jealous of your national rights on the soil and seas of the Western Continent!"

A BLOODTHIRSTY CIRCULAR.

dated Fifth Avenue Hotel, Nov. 12, addressed to Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and signed "100 Cubans of New York," was circulated through the city on Thursday, and was printed in one of this morning's papers. It attributed to Fish's inactivity the massacre of the Cubans, and demands that he resign his office. In case he refuses to comply, it threatens to revenge upon his person the murders that have been committed through his slothfulness. The Cubans here cannot speak of this document without indignation, and deny all knowledge of its origin. They believe it was gotten up by Spaniards.

INTERVIEWS WITH PROMINENT CUBANS.

Interviews held late this evening with many of the most prominent and intelligent Cubans in this city, developed the fact that they, the leaders, are in no measure disheartened. While they regret the loss of their expedition, and many of them mourn the decease of personal friends, they are strengthened in their purpose and nerved to more mighty efforts by the summary execution of their comrades, who were not allowed even the semblance of the fair, impartial trial which justice and the usages of civilized nations demand. They confidently assert that Spain is bankrupt, and that she has no money to fit out more expeditions, or even sufficient to enable her much longer to hold the ground she now occupies. It is now positively known that they are

ORGANIZING AN EXPEDITION

in aid of their friends in Cuba, which will be the strongest and most complete in every respect that has ever been sent out. They decline to give any particulars, but it is stated, on good authority, that they have chartered a vessel, enlisted a large number of men, obtained munitions of war, and have nearly finished all the necessary preparations. The recruits will be registered as passengers, and the munitions of war will be shipped in such a way that the United States Government cannot in any way prevent the execution of the scheme.

HAVANA NEWSPAPERS

of a recent date, received here to-day, say that the Virginius is already fitting up as a Spanish gunboat.

IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—This morning a large number of Cubans and American sympathizers congregated at the corner of Eutawa and Baltimore streets for the purpose of indicating their sympathy with the Cuban cause by parading through the principal streets, and holding an indignation meeting in Monument Square. The procession carried the Cuban flag, draped in mourning, side by side with the flag of the United States. Arriving at Monument Square, the meeting organized by calling Col. E. M. Yerger to the chair. Resolutions were passed in favor of giving belligerent rights to the Cubans.

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—A dispatch posted on 'Change to-day, purporting to have been received by private parties in New York, stating that the remainder of the persons on the Virginius, numbering 111, were shot at Santiago de Cuba on the 9th inst., created a good deal of excitement, and war feeling ran pretty high. The matter was the subject of much comment during the afternoon and to-night. The general feeling is that our Government should use prompt and energetic means, not only to vindicate its honor, but punish the authors of the "Sandish butchery. Some even advocate a proclamation by the President suspending the

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

"MARGIN."

The Whimsicalities of the Thing.

How You Pay Your Money and Don't Take Your Choice.

Devastations of "Margin" In and Around Wall Street.

A Blue Outlook in Gotham.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1873.

Houses, lands, bonds, mortgages, horses, dry goods, and groceries are all very nice things to have; and an income of certain thousands a year from any such properties as these is very comfortable indeed. You can receive and dine your friends on Murray Hill, and your drags and wagonets can come to be known on the Broad Drive, whether you pay for them by your profits out of the law, or guano, or shoe-pegs. But there is one kind of property the especial invention of New York. New Yorkers have put millions into it of late, and it is remarkably remunerative (in kind).

The property is technically known as

MARGIN.

The beauty of Margin is, that it is within the reach of the poorest, and its profits are incapable of calculation. A man may put $100 into Margin of a morning, and he may go to his couch that night worth $10,000—in Margin; and he may realize by the following evening—supposing he puts that Margin into Margin—a whole million of Margin.

One can readily become a Rothschild. It is a simple rule; it is "Affluence without a master." A single week at this rate will make you a richer man than all the nabobs in the world,—than all the old-fogy millionaires who own lands, and parks, and railroads, and steamboats,—rolled into a lump. A billion of money, or a trillion even, is not an impossible figure to your ambition. Duodecillions are not without your grasp. It is easier than lying.

What wonder, then, that Margin has become the specialty of New York; that millions put their fortunes into Margin, dower their daughters, erect banking institutions, savings institutions, trust companies, and venture upon all sorts of extravagance—in Margin.

There is only one drawback to the beauty of Margin. That drawback is (also technically) known as

SHRINKAGE.

And, should silly, old fashioned, pig-headed, idiotic people,—people who are an incubus on any enlightened community, and who do not deserve to live in a country of Progress and Enterprise like ours,—people who have heaped up their fortunes penny by penny and shilling by shilling,—should such people, I say, discover that banks are in a rotten and ricketty state, that railroads are shaky and trust companies bankrupt, and (clinging to the absurd and exploded fiction that a man may do what he will with his own) be so niggardly as to draw out their money and (this phrase, again, is technical) *hoard* it, this terrible fiend of Shrinkage may swallow up all your Margin in a single morning, and your grocer may sell you out.

To speak seriously: The present panic, when bookkeepers are going without their dinners, and millionares are selling their liveries, has hit the half-million or so of New-Yorkers who have been putting every penny they could borrow into Margin,

PRETTY SEVERELY.

For instance: It is in every body's mouth that the estate of the late Horace F. Clark, supposed to have been at least $10,000,000 in value, is in process of going through the Bankrupt Court. A well-known gentleman who has figured recently, and is generally alluded to by the press as "Commodore Vanderbilt's next friend," from a capitalist has become a borrower; that ten or twelve dozen establishments in Wall street, which have been doing an immense banking business on a capital of Margin, have smashed hopelessly; and that there is not a soul in this vast neighborhood, perhaps not in the circuit of a hundred miles around our City Hall, who is not retrenching his expenses, if nothing more.

If, when Shrinkage came, it did nothing more than dissipate Margin, it would amount to nothing; in another week one might be a billionaire again. But, unfortunately, although you paid nothing for your Margin, when you have lost it you have lost just as much again in

HARD, SOLID CASH.

For instance: By the investment of $1,000 in paper, you may realize $75,000 in paper; but, if you lose this paper $75,000, you are indebted to A, B, and C, with whom you may not even have a nodding acquaintance, in the exact figure of $75,000, and they are base enough to demand that sum in greenbacks. The broker has lost nothing by carrying you; the Central or Lake Shore bonds are safe, in the vaults they have never left; but you owe just $75,000, and, until you have paid it, every cent, you can do no more business.

Supposing, now, instead of mere Margin, you owned the stocks themselves. Very well; you would be scarcely any better off. Their value, and your fortune, are dependent merely and solely upon whether you can go on buying more of the same sort or not. As long as you can take every share that is offered, you are worth your millions; but, if you cannot, then you must unload and depreciate your own capital.

Queer property this! If you do not sell it you cannot pay your butcher. If you do, it will not satisfy his bill.

Speculating in stocks is the only game in which

NOBODY WINS.

We used to complain, in the old days, before Kaiser William became virtuous, and said we should have no more cakes and ale, of the three Zeros at Baden-Baden. But sometimes you could win gold even there. The game they play in Wall street is one in which nobody wins a sou, and the bank breaks too.

This was precisely the trouble with the Clark-estate-Schell-and-Banker-Union-Trust-Company combination. These three had a little triangular game with some $2,500,000 of Lake-Shore in the vaults of that wooden institution. Now, the estate is bankrupt, Schell a borrower, and Banker busted. The $2,500,000 is missing from the Trust Company's safe, and the conundrum is,

WHO HAS MADE ANYTHING?

I am not financier enough to answer, but I think the consideration above presented, concerning Margin and Shrinkage, may suggest a solution.

I am not old enough to remember other financial crises; but, they tell me, none approached the magnitude of the one now raging—if a crisis can be said to rage—in this city.

Happily for the others, men then had not learned the mysteries of Margin. Even now, if only the handful of speculators and speculators-in-chief (known as operators) had been investing in Margin, they, and they only, would have been crushed. But, unfortunately, these men have banked on a capital of Margin; they have organized Savings Banks and Penny Trust Companies for the Poor thereon; and so, in their fall,

EVERYBODY—

you and I, and your laundress and my barber—must be ruined to pay for the year of prosperous sport which these operators have enjoyed on the green cloth of Wall street. Here we all are, flat on our backs, butchered to make a Roman holiday!

Meanwhile, there are twenty-four theatres, innumerable star-lecturers, circuses, spectacles, and concerts to amuse us and keep our minds off our troubles. The Avenue, of a Sunday, is packed as always, with none the less gaily-dressed a throng, and the newspapers tell us, in leaded columns, that "the worst is over."

"*Nous verrons que nous verrons*," said a grocer to a prominent broker who had been crushed, and on his knees, trying to make his legs again. "I am all right; business never so good; cash prices—cash profits." "Ah, yes!" said the broker; "but, about the middle of February, you'll have a visit from about a thousand customers you never saw before, who'll come in without knocking, and

TAKE WITHOUT PAYING."

Let us pray he may not be among the seers.

If you will glance with me at the up-town restaurants of an evening—restaurants like Delmonico's and the Cafe Brunswick—you will see no sitters at the tables, waiters whispering to each other in little groups, and the cashiers nodding on their thrones.

The great Hotel Windsor, all cut-glass and velvet, built on ground worth a million, and leased at half a million or so more, would have had a heavy pull for its first season under the best auspices; but, as it is, its builder has failed, its palatial suites at from $20,000 a year downwards are vacant, and its proprietor

TALES OF CLOSING DOORS.

A few hardy souls keep on. There are three new theatres still building, and business-houses in process of erection all along Broadway; but I fancy the workmen are on board-wages—if as much as that—to keep up appearances.

The estate of Paran Stevens—owning a magnificent property at the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, which has stood almost idle for so many years, terraced up from the sidewalk, and covered with a quaint old mansion of a hundred years ago (used as a florist establishment)—lately tore down the tenements, and excavated for a second grand hotel like the Stevens House on Twenty-seventh street. But, the other day, work was stopped there.

Newspapers have

CEASED TO PUBLISH THE LIST OF FAILURES.

I fancy they are too numerous and too common to provoke comment. Only the larger crashes, like that of the Spragues, the Grinnells, or the Paysons, attract attention; the quasi-failure of a great bank like the Central National, even, makes hardly a ripple. Only lawyers and pawnbrokers are busy; but the former work without retainer, while the latter cannot find room for their pledges. Ask a gentleman of any other line about his business, and he says, "Don't mention it!"

I am casting about for somewhat cheerful with which to close my letter. This is all I can think of: The fall, so far, has been like early summer,—sweet, ravishing weather, in which young men and maidens can still be happy—*Qu'on est bien a vingt ans.* No sealskin yet, and no November days. So, as yet, no suicides.

ARTHUR BEDE.

PARRICIDE AND SUICIDE.

Horrible Deed at Monongahela City, Pa.—A Young Man Stabs His Father and Then Kills Himself.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

On Friday evening last, just after dusk, a horrible deed was committed at Monongahela City, Washington County, the perpetrator being a young man named James Clemens, who deliberately stabbed his father, John Clemens, in the abdomen, and then himself in the heart, with a butcher knife. The son died almost immediately, but up till Saturday morning the father still lingered, although there is little if any hope of his recovery.

The parties, it appears, have not been on very friendly terms for some time, there being a dispute between them about certain property. Both are said to have been possessed of violent tempers and given to drink, and they had repeated quarrels. At one time the son shot at his father. Latterly, James claimed that his father had given him some property, which, however, the latter positively denied. About a month since the father married a Miss Eliza McClain, and this, as might be expected, caused trouble to break out afresh. James, who was also married and had one or two children, lived with his father, and, on the coming of a stepmother, the apartments were divided between the two families, and they kept house separately, though under the same roof. A few days since, the son and stepmother quarreled in the yard about the coal, and blows were struck. He brought suit against her before a Justice, and on Friday, after a hearing, the case was dismissed. He became enraged at this, and drank considerable liquor, which, added to the seeming air of triumph on the part of his father, seems to have crazed him.

He visited his butcher-shop, procured a knife, sharpened it, and proceeded in the direction of his house in search of his father. He found the old man on the sidewalk a short distance from his home, and rushing at him, with oaths, said: "I'm going to murder you." He then stabbed his father in the left side of the abdomen, near the ribs. The wounded man staggered back against a house, crying out, "Oh, I am murdered! My God! Murdered by my son!"

Several persons were attracted to the spot, and finding the old man cut, cried out to the son that he had murdered his father. James then stabbed himself to the heart, and, walking toward his home, fell within a few feet of it. When lifted up a few minutes afterwards, he was found to be dead. When old Mr. Clemens was taken home, and the physician had been summoned, at the request of the injured man Mr. Alexander, banker, was sent for to prepare his will. The old man was all the while moaning and exclaiming, "Who done this? who done this?" When Alexander asked how he wanted his property left, Clemens said, "Make it to my wife—everything." He then did not know his son was dead. He ignored the claims of his family other than his last wife. When it came to the signature he was too weak to sign, and made his mark. To Mr. Hazzard he said, "Will you see that that boy of mine is arrested and have justice done?" When told that the son was dead, Clemens broke out with, "O Lord, forgive him! Dear Lord, forgive the boy who done this. Oh, this is terrible! killed by one's own son! Oh, don't leave me, friends, don't leave me." He then added, "My peace is made with God. I never wronged man. O God forgive me! Mr. Alexander, give everything to my dear wife. You must not deceive me. God will not be deceived."

The Rev. Mr. Williams came in, and Clemens begged him to pray for him. Clemens then burst out praying, and begging that God would forgive Jim. His will, as prepared again on Saturday, leaves his property, about $10,000, to his present wife during her life. After her death, his property goes to his grandchildren. Clemens has four daughters besides his son, but he cuts them off without a penny. The wife and child of the son, James, are left penniless.

The elder Clemens is about 70 years of age, and his son was about 27.

WORKINGS OF THE RAILROAD LAW.

POND CREEK, Ill., Nov. 12, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: If we, hereabouts, feel bitterly opposed to the Railroad law which our legislative old hens incubated last winter, it is because it has given us that provocation which the universal law recognizes as a just cause for fight: It has picked the pockets of many Bureau County men, and refuses to withdraw its hand on discovery. This, its plundering proclivity, at all points where cross-roads before afforded the people the benefit of competition,—transportation's only true salvation,—is distinctly and amply shown by the testimony before the recent Princeton sitting of the first triumvirate of official informers, otherwise known as Railroad Commissioners.

It was in proof that we, the stock-dealers of this vicinage, are by this law compelled to pay nearly 50 per cent more on every car of cattle we ship from this place to Chicago than we did before July last. And yet we are too near Chicago to escape the legal extortion by shipping to some other market. But we would if we could; and it is certain that it is done at points farther south which used to ship all stock to Chicago. Won't your city help us to force this lamentable law into liquidation? We used to pay $21.26 per car; now it is $31 per car. And the increase of charges and determined discontent are about the same at the neighboring places of Tiskilwa, Buda, Sheffield, and Wyanet.

And hardly less than half the counties in the State are as favorably traversed with competing roads, with the consequent low rates whenever competition is subject to railroad volition. But, now that there is no competition allowed by this law, one Company might as well own all the roads in the State. And yet it is this law's discriminations against fully one-half the people within the great centre of the State that the Commissioners, it is said, have commenced expending about $500,000 in annually enforcing.

The newspapers do no not seem to have put on their editorial spectacles long enough to detect the interesting atom of fact, that this law hurts as much as it helps; that its gain to one community is its robbery of another. You all seem to think it a great achievement that every man is compelled to pay the same per mile for the same kind of cargo. But does not this taste of that unsavory salmagundi lately preached by Beecher and other heretics, that the law of the land ought to step in and partially equalize estates among the people, by putting a limit upon the accumulation of individual wealth? So this nefarious law takes from one man his advantage of location at a point of competition, and distributes it among men of less foresight, enterprise, or good luck, at points with but a single iron tow-path to market. But is there more justice in the law that deprives me of my democratic right to save $10 by shipping my cattle over the line of lowest rates than in the law that should tax me $10 to help pay freight on the cattle of some man farther removed from competing points? This law makes me pay him for living in the wilderness.

If you love free trade, SIR TRIBUNE, help to relieve me of this damnable duty of $10 per car on cattle-shipments above what I paid before this legal robbery set in.

BARTON B. MORRISON.

THE PLATFORM.

Mrs. Leonowens' Lecture on "Siam, Its Court and Customs."

A Much-Married King---The Form of Government---Description of Bangkok.

The Paradise of Woman-Suffragists---A City Inhabited, Governed, and Guarded by Women.

A very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered last evening in the Rev. Mr. Wendt's Church, at the corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, by Madame Leonowens, the subject being "Siam, its Court and Customs."

The lecturer began by stating that the late King of Siam sent to Col. Kavanaugh, then Governor of Singapore, for an English lady to undertake the education of his children, and, owing to her knowledge of the Oriental languages, she was mentioned as the fittest for the position. At first it was with much reluctance that she consented to entertain the project, but at last she looked forward to undertaking the work with a glow of enthusiasm. The late King was eminently proficient in the Oriental tongues, and showed toward priests, teachers, and preachers, of all creeds, sects, and sciences, an enlightened exemplar of tolerance. It was likewise his ambition to pass for an accomplished English scholar, and, to this end, he maintained in his palace a private printing-office, which he was at no loss to keep in copy. It may have been the printing office which suggested the idea of an English governess for his eighty children. In April, 1862, Mrs. Leonowens opened her school in the heart of a city into which no foreigner had ever before penetrated. Of the life within this strange place she was entirely unacquainted, but gradually all the dim life of the place came to her ken until, by force of much contact, the whole stood out clear and true, in all its sad significance of light and shade. Siam is called by its people Muany Thai—The Kingdom of the Free. The appellation "Siam" is derived from a Malay word, Sayam, or the "Brown race," and is never used by the natives themselves, nor is the country ever so named in the ancient or modern annals of the Kingdom. The Siamese, doubtless, belong to that powerful Indo-European race to which Europe owes its civilization. They trace their genealogy back to the first disciples of the Buddha, and commence their records five centuries before the Christian Era.

The Government of Siam consists of a House of Lords, or a Semabodi, and a secret council of twelve of the most powerful Princes in the land. The sessions of the Secret Council are invariably held at midnight, when the doors of the palace are closed and guarded, and at these sessions the most weighty and important affairs of State are decided upon. The Court of the Supreme King is composed of two distinct and entirely independent organizations, the one of women, the other of men. The latter consists of, first, the King as its supreme head, the mighty Secret Council, and, besides, 300 nobles with 400 pages in waiting, comprising lictors, mace, fan, cup, and umbrella-bearers. In addition to this there is a private body-guard of 100 Japanese soldiers, dressed in an indescribably frightful manner, their bodies being covered with painted armor, their faces hidden by grotesque masks, while on their feet are a kind of bronze shoe made to represent the huge claws of a tiger. The rule of the King is absolute, though tempered by law and custom, but every subject has right of complaint to the King, in person, against any official. The person of the King is sacred, and even the highest of his subjects approach him in the most abject posture, crawling upon all-fours. No person can stand erect in his presence, or pass over his head, a rule which causes Siamese royalty to inhabit the upper stories of his palace. In order that he may not pass under anything which human feet have trod, all the bridges are constructed with draws. The head is held particularly sacred in Siam, and the hair of a royal pupil whose head Mrs. Leonowens had approvingly patted, was immediately after shaved off. Mrs. Leonowens experienced some difficulty at her first interview with the King on account of her objecting to enter the royal presence in the abject attitude already described. At last a compromise was effected, the King permitting her to stand erect if he were standing; if not, that she should sit down on the floor the moment she approached him.

The lecturer gave an exceedingly interesting description of the singular Oriental city, Bangkok, the present capital of Siam, in position as well as in all other respect the antipodes of the City of Washington. It is justly styled the Venice of the East, a network of water-roads taking the place of streets, intersected with bridges so light and fanciful that we could imagine them to have been blown together by fairies. Many of its inhabitants live in floating houses which line both banks of the river Meniam. At night the city is hung with thousands of covered lights which illumine the wide river from shore to shore, and with the floating houses and shops, the gondolas and boats, the tall fantastic pagodas and minarets, and crowning all the towers of the grand palaces, compose a scene of magic beauty. The city itself is surrounded by a battlemented and turreted wall 15 feet high and 12 broad. Within the outer of two inner walls are the barracks of the King's body-guard, the magazines, the Royal Exchange, the Mint, the Supreme Courts of Justice, the prisons, the temples, and the fantastic pleasure-grounds of the palace. Inside of the third or inner wall stands the City of the Veiled Women, where live none but women and children, and which is as self-supporting and as independent as any city in the world, having its own laws, its Judges, police-guards, prisons, and executioners, mechanics, merchants of every kind and degree, all women. Into this city no man is permitted to enter save the King and the priests, who are admitted every morning under guard. Here the houses of the royal Princesses, the wives, the concubines, and relatives of the King, with their numerous slaves and personal attendants, form regular streets. The sacredness of the city is preserved by a body of Amazons, 500 in number, divided into companies of fifties, each company headed by a Major-General, with the title of "Great Mother of War." The Amazons are selected for their great size and natural hardihood of disposition, and their dress consists of loose green trowsers trimmed with gold braid, and over it a tunic braided and belted at the waist, the whole surmounted by a very becoming cap or helmet. Their arms comprise shields, buckler, bows and arrows, spear and dagger, and a long rifle. Their duty is to guard all the gates of the inner city and the avenues to the King's palaces. How well they do the work is attested by the fact that the King's medical adviser, Dr. James Campbell, on trying once to hurry to the King through the streets of the harem, was seized by them and hurled into a ditch, and put in a condition which necessitated his retiring from the public gaze for several days. The lecturer's description of the harem of the Supreme King was highly interesting. Here are found Circassians of the most beautiful type and form, Persians, Malays, Peguans, Cambodians, Burmese and Siamese, the latter in the majority, telling up to a total of 800 women. The total number of souls who inhabit the inner city is estimated at 9,000, and the woman's city is considered by the lecturer to be in all its aspects, social, political, religious, and artistic, the most singular community on the face of the earth. The life of the ladies of the harem must be rather monotonous, if, indeed, woman could find life monotonous where one of the conditions of their position is that they "appear handsomely dressed once a day at least," when they wait upon their lord and master. He visits them only on the occasion of the birth of a child, which visit is always made with great pomp and ceremony, when the child is a month old. The ladies are occasionally guilty of misdemeanors, in which case they are arrested by the Amazons, and regularly tried for the offense, and sometimes are "never heard of again."

The lecturer told a story, illustrating the extreme devotion of the Buddhist wives, of a pretty little Siamese flower-woman, who, when spoken to of heaven and hell, said, "She could not make up her mind to which she would go, but would talk to her husband, and to whichever place he decided to go she would accompany him." The lecturer described fully the manners and customs of the Siamese, illustrating them with a number of anecdotes. The religion of the people is Buddhism. One singular belief is that the souls now in existence were created at the beginning of time. One of Mrs. Leonowens' pupils, the Princess Ying Youwalacks, then just 15 years old, was slightly gray, a peculiarity which she explained with the remark, "Do you not know that I am my grandmother? It is she who has left me these gray hairs, that I might not forget who I am."

In the conclusion of her very interesting and valuable lecture, Mrs. Leonowens lets her hearers know of comparatively late events. On the death of the late King, Prince Somdetch Choufa Chullalow succeeded to the throne. That his reign will be one of enlightenment is attested by the following proclamation of the emancipation of all Siamese slaves, which he uttered soon after he came to the throne:

"Let this our royal proclamation to our people be proclaimed, and not as if we were doing a great and lofty thing, but our simple duty to our fellow-men and subjects. That from the first day of January, 1872, slavery shall cease to be an institution in our country, and every man, woman, and child shall hold themselves free-born citizen, and a tax, according to the circumstances of each and every man, shall be levied on the nation to remunerate the slaveholders for the loss of their slaves."

How long a country under such a ruler as this will take to get rid of its relics of barbarism is a problem that it will prove very interesting to watch.

Throughout her lecture Mrs. Leonowens was frequently applauded. She will lecture at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the Hall of the Christian Union, 117 Madison street, her subject being "Asiatic Women."

MRS. LEONOWENS' LECTURE TO-DAY.

Mrs. Leonowens will lecture this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the rooms of the Christian Union, 114 East Madison street. Her subject is "Asiatic Women," and is one concerning which she has much to say that is of unusual interest. Mrs. Leonowens is an exceedingly attractive lecturer, on account of her own qualities and the novelty of her subject, and it is to be hoped that an opportunity may be given for the delivery of another lecture in her repertoire on the Zend Avesta.

KIND WORDS FOR MRS. LEONOWENS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I deem it my duty to call the attention of your many readers to the forthcoming lectures of Mrs. Leonowens, the "English Governess in Siam," well and favorably known by her contributions to American literature, to be given in Chicago during the present week. It was my good fortune to hear the first lecture given by this gifted lady in Boston, some two years ago, when, in response to an invitation extended by such leading literary men as Bryant, Curtis, Parke Godwin, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, and others, she read to a large and delighted audience some chapters from her rare and interesting experience. Introduced by James T. Field, Esq., she held us for over an hour with a recital that was as strange and romantic as a tale from the "Arabian Nights." The Siamese Ambassador at the Court of England has tried to discredit her statements concerning the political and domestic affairs of that country, but no one can read his late letter without being convinced of its weakness and inadequacy to meet the points at issue. The fascinating style of our authoress is much enhanced by her excellent delivery, and if our Chicago people really appreciate a finished, unique, and entertaining production, they should see to it that the lectures of Mrs. Leonowens are well attended. The second lecture is on "Eastern Women," and will be delivered at the "Christian Union Hall," No. 114 East Madison street, at 3:30 p. m., to-day.

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A FEARFUL CRIME THAT IS INADEQUATELY PUNISHED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Among various excellent articles which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE of late, suggestive of reform, I particularly noticed one recommending that the least punishment for the crime of incendiarism should be imprisonment for life; and I fully concur in the opinion of the writer. Unless severer penalties are attached to various crimes which abound in these latter days, and are executed with certainty and promptness, we shall soon, as a nation, be steeped in crime, and sink, if possible, beneath the level of the dark ages. And there is one crime which stands out beyond all others, and is fearfully on the increase, but, strange to say, seems to be almost entirely ignored by the community at large; and yet it would seem that we might, with far greater safety, ignore the ferocious tiger escaped from his cage and roaming at will through the country. We might far more reasonably ignore the midnight assassin, his hand still reeking with the blood of his latest victim; for what mother would not prefer, if she *must* choose, that her lovely, innocent young daughter should be torn by wild beasts, or fall under the assassin's knife, rather than meet the awful fate that has overtaken so many, just as innocent and lovely perhaps as our own, in this civilized, this Christian land? And yet this hideous crime to which I refer, and which it would seem the very devils in hell would shrink from, is never, I believe, punished with death, unless the hapless victim is so fortunate as to die; and generally its perpetrator escapes with a few years of imprisonment, if indeed he does not entirely escape the punishment of his most revolting crime.

Shame upon our legislators, who, it would seem, *cannot* be fathers, and brothers, that they are not aroused to the necessity of action in this matter! Their indifference has amazed me, and so greatly has my spirit burned within me that it has seemed "the very stones would cry out" should I longer keep silence.

What little innocent child barely escaped from the nursery, what blooming young maiden, or even woman of mature years, is safe unguarded, whether by night or day, while such incarnate fiends are at large? The subject is such that I cannot particularize, or I could recount scores of instances in which this crime has been committed, under such a variety of circumstances, in most of which no danger could possibly have been apprehended, as to prove that I am not exaggerating its frequency.

Surely, something must be done to check this fearful evil, or no mother will dare have her little daughter out of her sight for a moment, lest she be decoyed away from her companions to a fate ten times more cruel than death itself, in which it frequently ends, as in the case of the little girl of 9 years which occurred but a few weeks since at Muskegon, Mich. And is it not true that we can scarcely take up a paper that does not contain some similar record?

And yet apparently more time and money are expended, and far more effort made, to capture a burglar or a shoplifter than the wretch guilty of this fiendish crime. And, just so long as it is punished with anything short of death, we need not wonder at its rapid and most alarming increase, which is only the natural result of such criminal indifference.

Were *I* a man, who had mother, sister, wife, or daughter, whom I loved and reverenced, I would make it my mission to aid in ridding the world of such monsters, and, whenever successful, should consider that I had done as good service as though I had slain a wild beast or crushed a scorpion. I need hardly say that I am a mother, for perhaps none but a mother could feel as deeply. I trust I am a Christian mother, and I could, I verily believe, under some circumstances, forgive the murderer who had stricken down my loved one; but I solemnly declare that, were *my* little daughter, the joy of my heart and the delight of my eyes, to be made the victim of such an outrage, and the law should decree anything less than speedy and certain death as the penalty, I could neither give sleep to my eyes nor slumber to my eyelids so long as the vile monster encumbered and contaminated this fair earth.

MOTHER.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to suggest, through the medium of your paper, that good use, as well as profit, might be derived from the Exposition Building this winter, if it could be turned into a skating-rink. What a glorious one it would make! Such a transformation would not require much labor, as a water-tight floor is about all that would be necessary, and this could be laid over the old one at a comparatively small expense.

I have heard many people speaking of the feasibility of the plan I have mentioned, and I am confident, if it were carried out, it would meet with as good success, proportionately, as the great Exposition did.

W. W. H.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1873.

—The snug winter weather that commenced last Monday week and lasted until Saturday, came quite unexpected to our farmers, and found them in many respects unprepared. A good many of them had not yet dug their potatoes, and cabbage, beets, and other like productions were still standing where they grew.—*Crown Point (Ill.) Herald.*

BISHOP CUMMINS.

He Leaves the Protestant Episcopal Church.

And "Transfers His Work and Office to Another Sphere of Labor."

The following letter from the Rt. Rev. George D. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, and formerly Rector of Trinity Church, Chicago, explains itself:

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

To the Right Reverend Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky:

RT. REV. AND DEAR BISHOP: Under a solemn sense of duty, and in the fear of God, I have to tell you that I am about to retire from the work in which I have been engaged for the last seven years in the Diocese of Kentucky, and thus to sever the relations which have existed so happily and harmoniously between us during that time.

It is due to you, and to my many dear friends in the Diocese of Kentucky and elsewhere, that I should state clearly the causes which have led me to this determination.

1. First, then, you well know how heavy has been the trial of having to exercise my office in certain churches in the Diocese of Kentucky where the services are conducted so as to symbolize and to teach the people doctrines subversive of the "truth as it is in Jesus," and as it was maintained and defended by the Reformers of the sixteenth century.

On each occasion that I have been called upon to officiate in those churches I have been most painfully impressed by the conviction that I was sanctioning and indorsing by my presence and official acts the dangerous errors symbolized by the services customary in ritualistic churches.

I can no longer, by my participation in such services, be "a partaker of other men's sins," and must clear my own soul of all complicity in such errors.

2. I have lost all hope that this system of error now prevailing so extensively in the Church of England, and in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, can be or will be eradicated by any action of the authorities of the Church legislature or executive. The only true remedy, in my judgment, is the judicious, yet thorough, revision of the Prayer-Book, eliminating from it all that gives countenance, directly or indirectly, to the whole system of Sacerdotalism and Ritualism; a revision after the model of that recommended by the Commission appointed in England under Royal authority in 1689, and whose work was indorsed by the great names of Burnet, Patrick, Tillotson, and Stillingfleet, and others of the Church of England,—a blessed work, which failed, alas! to receive the approval of Convocation, but was taken up afterwards by the Fathers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and embodied in the Prayer-Book of 1785, which they set forth and recommended for use in this country.

I propose to return to that Prayer-Book, sanctioned by William White, and to tread in the steps of that saintly man as he acted from 1785 to 1789.

3. One other reason for my present action remains to be given. On the last day of the late conference of the Evangelical Alliance, I participated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, by invitation, in the Rev. Dr. John Hall's church, in the City of New York, and united with Dr. Hall, Dr. William Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Prof. Dorner, of Berlin, in that precious Feast. It was a practical manifestation of the real unity of "the blessed company of all faithful people" whom God "hath knit together in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of His Son Jesus Christ."

The results of that participation have been such as to prove to my mind that such a step cannot be taken by one occupying the position I now hold without sadly disturbing the peace and harmony of "this Church," and without impairing my influence for good over a large portion of the same Church, very many of whom are within our own Diocese.

As I cannot surrender the right and privilege thus to meet my fellow-Christians of other churches around the table of our dear Lord, I must take my place where I can do so without alienating those of my own household of faith.

I therefore leave the communion in which I have labored in the sacred ministry for over twenty-eight years, and transfer my work and office to another sphere of labor. I have an earnest hope and confidence that a basis for the union of all Evangelical Christendom can be found in a communion which shall retain or restore a Primitive Episcopacy and a pure Scriptural Liturgy, with a fidelity to the doctrine of Justification by Faith only—*Articulus stantis vel cadentis Ecclesiae*—a position towards which the Old Catholics in Europe are rapidly tending, and which has already taken a definite form in the "Church of Jesus" in Mexico.

To this blessed work I devote the remaining years of life, content if I can only see the dawn of that blessed day of the Lord.

I am, dear Bishop, faithfully yours in Christ,

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS.

My address for the present will be No. 2 Bible House, New York.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—The reception of the circular letter from Bishop Cummins, of the Diocese of Kentucky, announcing his withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church, has created a profound sensation among the Episcopalians here. A private letter from him intimates his intention to continue his Episcopal office on the basis of Biship White's prayer-book. Bishop Smith, Senior Bishop, will be written to at once to return to Kentucky to continue the Episcopal authority. Bishop Cummins' withdrawal, it is thought, will create some complications between the two phases of theology in the Kentucky Episcopal Church.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: From the tone of some articles published on reciprocal trade with Canada, growing out of and in connection with the representation of the Board of Trade of the Dominion at the recent National Board, there would appear to be some misunderstanding or misconception of the real issue existing between the two Governments. To revert, for a moment, to the old Treaty, it will be found that it included principally or only native products in raw material, and that, so far, the advantages were mainly in favor of Canada, on account of her geographical position, and the class of her products which could find no other market than that of the "States;" and this class is represented to-day in her exports of horses, cattle, sheep, wool, sawed lumber, barley, flax, and, in fact, in connection with necessity and preference, it may be said the entire products of the Province of Ontario.

The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, in March of 1865, has not changed the necessity of a patronage of the markets of the United States by the people of the Dominion, as their trade-reports fully testify. Previous to Confederation, the trade-reports of Canada East and West were amalgamated, so that it was difficult to determine relatively the trade of either with the United States; but, since Confederation, the reports of the different Provinces have been made separately, and their commercial relations can be readily determined. After the termination of the Treaty, there was a Commission appointed to visit the West Indies (of which the Hon. William McDougal was one), to "open up" trade-facilities, and report on any advantages to be obtained by extended trade-relations with that section. There was an elaborate report made, and among the products included as desirable to exchange for those of the West Indies were flour, fish, and lumber, when, at this very time, the British North American Provinces had not a barrel of flour to sell of their own product, nor had had for some years past, nor have they had since of their own production, as can be easily verified by running over their imports and exports of wheat and flour from 1862 to 1872. This statement may appear a little strong, but it will be readily understood when it is known that the Province of Ontario is the only one which produces its supply of bread and has a surplus. The Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Foundland, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island import a large share of their bread-consumption; then, when Ontario produces its own supply and a surplus equal to the wants of the sister-Provinces, there would be no necessity for import of bread-supply. But such is not the case with Ontario, and has not been for the past ten years. The Provinces are largely in debt, as a product, for their bread. As far back as 1864, her imports exceeded her exports by 400,000 barrels, and in 1871 by nearly 1,000,000 barrels of flour, including wheat. The milling capacity of Canada is largely in excess of her wheat-product; and the consumptive demand, in connection, readily explains the amiable disposition of our Canadian neighbors in not obstructing the export of wheat to the Dominion. But their amiability did not extend to flour, for they levied a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour, a duty on corn and other products, against imports from the "States;" but the demands and necessaries of the Maritime Provinces in the Confederation protested against this duty in favor of Ontario millers, and the duty was reduced 25 cents per barrel, and finally, through the protest of the consumers of those Provinces, was repealed entirely, as well also on corn, making a virtue of necessity, to conciliate those in Nova Scotia unwilling to consent to Confederation, under the leadership of the late Hon. Joseph Howe. But the efforts of the Government did not abate in the attempt at retaliation, for there was an export duty put on saw-logs and shingle-bolts, to retain, as far as possible, the manufacture of sawed lumber. An effort was made to place an export duty on tan-bark, but the effect was not salutary on Canadian prices. There was a disposition to impose a duty on sawed lumber, but the interest was too strong to permit it.

It will be observed that there has been a fair disposition on the part of the Canadian Government to retaliate on tariffs of import and export; but the varied interests of the Dominion could not be made to harmonize, and the result is, our Canadian neighbors are amiable, very, where it is commercially convenient.

But let us take a view of the trade since the termination of the Treaty and the act of Confederation. The leading journals of Canada gave their readers to understand that a market would be "opened up," and that they would not be dependent upon the Americans. Let us take the result as shown by the trade-returns of Ontario in 1869, four years after the termination of the Treaty; and we find, out of the export-trade of the Province, $742,000 was exported to Great Britain and nearly $21,000,000 to the United States, or over 2,800 per cent in favor of the latter; and the tables of Ontario for 1870 and 1871 approximate the same ratio; and that trade against a United States tariff of from 20 to 40 per cent, and at a cost, according to an estimate of the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, of $4,750,000 to the producers of Canada. Can the Americans do better with a Treaty that brings nothing in return?

AMERICA.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11, 1873.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

The Boiler-Explosion in New York—Seven Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

From the New York Times, Nov. 12.

Seven persons were killed yesterday evening by the explosion of a boiler on the west bank of the Underground Railroad in Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. To examine the horrible occurrence in all its details is to find that these seven lives were sacrificed, a score of other persons wounded, and a large quantity of property destroyed by a criminal negligence and a grasping disregard of public safety. Since the beginning of this railroad improvement thirty-nine lives have been sacrificed, either by passing trains, by blasting accidents, or from other causes, and the terrible calamity of yesterday brings the death-roll up to forty-six victims of carelessness on the part of the management of the work.

To fully comprehend this calamity in all its dire extent, it is necessary to explain what this improvement is. At present the Albany & Harlem Railroad has an up and down track on the east side of Fourth avenue, perfectly unprotected, and level with the remaining portion of the street. The improvement is the cutting of a railroad under the level of the street, so as to guard against accidents. This cut is in the centre of the avenue. At each street-crossing this cut are temporary bridges, constructed of wood, with plank roadways. The earth taken from the cut is banked up on each side. To remove this earth from the cut, and to lower the stone to be employed in the construction of the walls of the cut, the rails, sleepers, and other materials, derricks have been and are used, and are worked by steam from movable boilers. The boiler which was used yesterday was one of these.

In this respect it may be well to give a resume of all the facts connected with the previous use of the boiler. It was first brought to work on the improvement about three weeks ago, and placed in operation at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. On a wooden platform with it was fixed the hoisting machine and the derrick. It worked up the avenue, and yesterday was directly in front of the lager-beer saloon of J. Ormston, No. 2370 Fourth avenue. The boiler was a peculiar one, an upright double tubular boiler, high pressure, with a quarter of an inch wrought-iron shell, and made as a special steam-pump, by A. S. Cameron & Co., engineers, foot of East Twenty-third street. The hoisting machine used in connection with the boiler was also patented, having been invented by Mr. Belmore, of the Harlem Gas-Works. It is but just to say that the accident has not shown in the slightest way any imperfection in the hoister. This boiler was under the charge of John Barnum, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue. Whether or not he gave it the care required by a high-pressure engine will undoubtedly be the subject of official investigation to-day. Charges of the gravest character, and supported by reputable witnesses, in reference to this point, were publicly made last night.

The accident occurred about 4:20 o'clock in the afternoon. Fourth avenue was crowded with pedestrians, and it seems almost a miracle that only seven were lost. Up to the moment of the terrible occurrence not the slightest indication had been observed that the boiler was untrustworthy.

Where the engine stood was almost in the centre of the block. The wooden platform on which it rested was being moved forward toward Twenty-ninth street by the workmen, who were using wooden beams and iron crow-bars to pry it onward. Around the boiler were John Gibson, 24 years old, and John Foley, 24 years old, both residing at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue; Barnum, the engineer, who was talking to William Doggart, a laborer, residing at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue; William Fallen, laborer, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue; Bryan Melly, 22 years old, laborer, of Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets; Patrick Moriarty, laborer, of No. 2228 Second avenue; Patrick Finn, laborer, 30 years old, of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Fourth avenue, and William Britt, a school-boy, 10 years old, residing at Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third street.

Between the bank and the westerly sidewalk of the avenue were Philip Muller, 52 years of age, of Tenth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and George Becker, 28 years old, of One Hundred and ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, laborers, in the employ of the Harlem Gas Company, who were laying gas-pipes. At the south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue, stood Miss Louisa Bassford, a young lady 18 years of age, preparing to cross the temporary bridge at that street. Crossing the bridge, with her harp on her back, was a little Italian harp girl about 10 years of age. In the shops, bustle and life, on the other side of the avenue, trains and engines thundering along the track. Such was the scene a moment before the explosion.

Swift as a thunder-clap it came—a cannon-like report—and a dense cloud of steam and dust shut out the ghastly sight for a moment. When it cleared away, Muller and Becker were lying over their gas-pipes. At the place where the boiler had been Gibson and Foley, the laborers, lay horribly mangled; a few feet further on lay poor little Britt, the school-boy, his books by his side—all dead. But the culminating horror of the scene was reached when the horror-stricken witnesses looked toward One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; for on the corner laid the body of Miss Bassford, her fair face battered out of semblance to humanity, and her golden hair covered with blood. On the bridge lay the poor Italian child, dead, fallen on her harp. The wounded were endeavoring to reach some place of safety. This was the scene a moment after the explosion.

Sergts. Long and Osborn, of the Twelfth Precinct, had been talking together on the steps of the Fifth District Police Court, and had walked down One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street when they heard the explosion. At first they thought it was merely a blast, but, seeing the people running, at once proceeded to the scene, and, noting the extent of the accident, ran to the station-house, in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, for help. Capt. Bennett, with Sergts. Ten Eyck and Osborn and the reserve force of the precinct, at once turned out and did yeoman service in removing the dead and wounded to the station-house. The greater number of the wounded, however, were so slightly injured as to be able to proceed to their homes before the arrival of the police.

The scene in the station-house on the reception of the killed and wounded was of a very affecting and exciting character. As each body was brought in, persons in the immense crowd, which fairly blocked up the streets, would fancy that they recognized some dear friend or relative, and an indescribable expression of grief and pain, general among all, would follow. The bodies were all taken back to the prison, in the rear of the station-house, and placed on the flagged floor of the corridor. Each one had the head battered almost beyond recognition, and in many cases half the skull carried away. Their limbs and bodies, too, were mangled and cut to pieces.

As the bodies came in, Capt. Bennett sent out officers to endeavor to find the relatives. Mr. George Bassford, a cigar manufacturer, father of the poor young lady killed at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, came, and her remains were taken to his residence. The body of the school-boy Britt was also claimed and taken to his parents' residence. The other bodies remained in the station-house until a late hour. Late last night the body of the Italian harp-girl was recognized as that of Irene Belftre, of No. 74 Thompson street.

The killed are Philip Muller, of Tenth avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets; George Becker, of One Hundred and Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues; John Gibson and John Foley, of No. 125 Fourth avenue; William Britt, of Fourth avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third street; Louisa Bassford, of No. 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; and Irene Belftre, of No. 74 Thompson street.

The wounded taken to the station-house were: William Fallon, 30 years, laborer, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, severely scalded, taken to Reception Hospital; Bryan Melly, 22 years, laborer, of Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, severe scalp-wound, taken to Reception Hospital; Patrick Moriarty, laborer, of No. 2228 Second avenue, slightly, went home; Patrick Finn, of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Fourth avenue, slightly, went home; and William Daggart, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, slightly, went home. As the ambulance of Dr. W. M. Campbell, containing Fallon and Melly, drove away, it was followed for several blocks by the crowd.

In Fourth avenue the scene was not less exciting. The immense crowd had assembled, and the sidewalk on the west side was thronged with eager questioners. A number of police guarded the remains of the boiler. The entire outer casing of the boiler had been entirely blown off bodily, and the platform torn to pieces. The upper portion of the boiler had been broken into four pieces. The one which killed Miss Bassford was found at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; another, which struck the Italian girl, Irene Belftre, while crossing the bridge, had fallen into the railroad cut, and two other pieces lay near the boiler platform, which was all torn to pieces. The telegraph poles, on each side of the place where the boiler stood, were torn down, and a news-stand overturned. All the windows of R. W. Ridley's drug-store, No. 2365 Fourth avenue, were shattered, and the ceiling broken down by the force of the explosion. The windows and ceilings of the following stores were also completely smashed: William Horn's butcher shop, No. 2366 Fourth avenue; J. Weslich's hair-dressing saloon, No. 2368 Fourth avenue; and J. Ormston's beer saloon, No. 2370 Fourth avenue. All the windows of the Fifth District were completely destroyed.

It is stated that the boiler was owned by Mr. Belmore, who resides at First avenue and One Hundred and Tenth street. It is said to have a capacity of 120 pounds, and to have had on at the time of the accident forty pounds pressure. It is also stated that it was recently tested and pronounced all right. Others, however, stated that there were eighty pounds pressure on when the accident occurred.

Officer Garside, of the Fifth District Court, and Mr. Ormsto said they have, during the past week, noticed that the boiler was left in the sole charge of a little boy. On one occasion Officer Garside heard the boy tell a laborer to look out for the steam-gauge while he got some water.

Coroner Keenan has assumed charge of the case, and will at once proceed to investigate.

A TERRIBLE PLAGUE.

Esquimaux Bay Depopulated by an Unknown Disease—Twelve Missionaries Fall Victims.

From the New York Mercury.

Invaloke Inlet, or Esquimaux Bay, on the Atlantic coast of Labrador, has been utterly depopulated by a scourge, in many of its phases similar to Asiatic cholera. More Esquimaux inhabit this bay than any part of the peninsula, there having been, previous to the visitation, 459 of them at Invaloke and vicinity. At this bay there is a building erected by the Moravian missionaries, who landed on that frozen and barren shore in 1852. They became the doctors, physical and spiritual, of the lazy people they had come to teach. This missionary house was freely turned into a hospital, and the fathers attended to the sufferings of those mysteriously stricken in their midst. The dwelling soon became a house of death, and twelve of them, who had held almost ceaseless vigil over the dying, fell even to the last man, in harness, victims of the plague. On the 15th of October a dense fog overspread the coast of Labrador. Though intense frost had been experienced on the 13th and 14th ult., this fog brought with it an unaccountable warmth and dampness. There was no rain, yet the rigging of the brigantine Ann (the vessel which brought the intelligence to St. Pierre) was dripping, and the decks were slippery. It was impossible to see the bowsprit from the poop, and the huts and people on shore were lost to sight in the impenetrable fog. On the morning of the 16th ult., the morning which succeeded that phenomenon, more than sixty men, women, and children, principally Esquimaux, were prostrated with a disease, the nature of which the most skillful of missionaries could not define. A vomiting of yellowish fluid, accompanied by acute pain in the stomach and contraction in the muscles, were the first symptoms. The patient was suddenly prostrated, and the groaning and writhing of many persons struck down by the disease in the same part of the harbor were heartrending, principally so in view of the mysteriousness of their disorder.

On the afternoon of Oct. 18 the Ann put into Invaloke Inlet again. To use the exact words written by one on board that vessel, "The aspect of that plague-stricken settlement will never grow less terrible in the memories of all those who beheld it and still live." Women were fleeing with their children and little bundles containing provisions and clothes. In every hut there were several dead, and others dying. Some yelled for help, and others moaned piteously, unable to move a limb. The Captain sent in a cask of brandy to the house of the missionaries, and, in grateful recognition of the offering, they raised a flag on the pole in front of their house. Later they sent word to the Captain not to come ashore, nor permit any of his men, as already many of their people had fallen victims to the plague. The messenger stated that a schooner from the United States lay inside the harbor, and the Captain, chief mate, and nearly all her crew had been prostrated by the disease.

Before night on the 18th ult., the news reached the Ann that six of the missionaries lay dead; that, on the instant after death, all the corpses of those carried off became of a bluish-black hue, and that decomposition had set in. The Captain of the American vessel (the Henry F. Bolton, of Gloucester, Mass.,) and four of his crew died at night. The next morning the Captain of the Ann ordered a signal to be raised for a messenger to board them.

The men of the Ann who volunteerd to go on shore were given plenty of rum. At the missionaries' house they found an aged Esquimaux alone and sobbing. He spoke very little English, but the sailors could understand that the last of the fathers had died, that all his people had been cut off by the awful plague, only the few who fled escaping. The stench in every direction was putrid and sickening.

The sailors with desperate recklessness entered several of the huts in which there was not a living person left to tell the tale! In one instance they found a corpse of a white man in a kneeling attitude with the hands and head resting on a bed, and a paper of pepper beside him on the floor. Finding his end near, he must have fallen on his knees to prepare for the other world. The corpses of women were found stretched in all parts of the huts, and the feet and arms of dead men and women in many cases protruded out the open doors of the huts. A peculiar feature of this lamentable scene was the forlorn appearance of scores of trained Esquimaux dogs who lounged about in utter bewilderment. Many of those animals clung to the doors of their dead friends, and hunger sometimes evoked a plaintive whine from the masterless brute. The oppressive stench finally overcame the men and they were compelled to quit the shore. Capt. Richardson of the Ann could do no more, and the vessel set sail from the dismal bay on the morning of the 19th ult.

On the 21st of October, John Casey, one of the men who had volunteered to go ashore at Invaloke, died after only a few hours' sickness. His body was launched overboard and the forecastle was dashed with spirits, the only disinfectant on board. On the 25th the lookout sighted the coast of Miquelon. Before landing, Capt. Richardson and the second mate were taken ill. The official doctor of the harbor of Miquelon (French) came on board and pronounced the Captain's malady a virulent fever. Later the Captain was attacked by a severe vomiting and cramps. The doctor then pronounced it Asiatic cholera. Between 9 and half-past 9 on the night of the 25th ult., the Captain and mate of the brigantine Ann were dead, and the physician, Dr. Bouvier, was confounded. He bade the survivors leave the ship immediately, and had her thoroughly fumigated. Up to the morning of the 26th ult. no other cases had developed. On that date the mate and crew of the Ann sailed for Sydney, Capt. Breton, on board the British brig Taurus.

The Paucity of Anglo-Saxon Painters.

The death of Landseer has suggested the remark how few great painters have borne purely English names. Celts or foreigners have distanced the Anglo-Saxon. Landseer, a German name, is probably of Jewish origin. Reynolds was probably Welsh or Cornish. Mulready, Maclise, Wilkie, Phillips, Grant, Faed, Frith, Watts, Leighton, Millais, Marks, Riviere, Fildes, Walker, Topham, Burton, Burne, Jones, Rossetti, all are either Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, Italian, or Jewish. So, too, among sculptors, Foley, Macdowell, and one or two more, are of Irish extraction. Woolner, Theed, Behnes, Boehm, probably German. It is the same with architects. Of living architects, the three who have attained to academical honors are Mr. Street, Sir G. G. Scott, and Mr. Norman Shaw, who, nominally at least, belong to the other side of the Tweed. Englishmen may, however, comfort themselves with some of the greatest artists on the list. Gainsborough, Wren, Chantrey, Turner, are enough.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

Interview with Mr. James P. Root, County Attorney.

The County Robbed of $175,000 a Year by the "Grab" Law.

Reasons for Believing the Law to Have Been Repealed by Subsequent Legislation.

Of $250.000 School-Tax Paid by the County, Only $145,000 is Returned.

Poor Prospect of Collecting Taxes under the Increased Assessment of 1873.

Complicated and Expensive Machinery Required by the Revenue Law.

Reporter—I have come to interview you about the "grab law" and the State assessment for 1873, and as to the prospects for the collection of taxes.

County Attorney—Well, I am willing to be interviewed if I can give any information of benefit to any one, although the subject of assessments is getting a little stale with me. What do you want to know?

R.—I would like to know something of the provisions of the grab law, so called, and how it affects the tax-payers of this county, and what the prospects are for its repeal, and whether any steps are being taken to test its constitutionality.

A.—Well, you will find the act in the public laws of 1869. It was gotten up for the purpose of compelling the people of the whole State to construct railroads in the central and southern counties. It is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and does great credit to its originator. I believe it to be unconstitutional, for two reasons: *First*, because it is an indirect mode of taking money out of the State Treasury to pay private and local indebtedness; and second, because it violates the principles of taxation of the Constitution, which prescribes that every person shall pay a tax in proportion to his or her property. Here is the act. You can examine it for yourself.

R.—Will you briefly explain the operation of the act?

A.—Sec. 1 provides that whenever any county, township, city, or town has or may create a debt in aid of railroads, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to place to the credit of such county, etc., annually, for ten years, all the State taxes collected and paid into the State Treasury on the increased valuation of the taxable property of such county, etc., *over and above* the assessment of 1868, except school-tax and the 2-mill tax,—so that if, for example, Pike County was assessed in 1868 $1,000,000, and in 1873 $2,000,000, the State tax on $1,000,000 would be reserved by the State Treasurer to the credit of Pike County as a fund to pay the indebtedness of Pike County on railroad subscriptions.

Sec. 1 provides, in addition, that all the State taxes, except school and 2-mill taxes, collected on all the property of any such railroad in any such county, etc., shall likewise be credited to such county for a like purpose. The second section requires these railroad bonds to be registered in the Auditor's office. Sec. 4 requires the Auditor to ascertain annually the amount of interest due and accrued on the bonds, and from the amount to deduct the amount placed to the credit of such county, etc., and from this basis he determines the rate of tax necessary to be collected to pay the balance. By Sec. 5 the State is made the custodian of the funds, and holds them for the purpose of paying the interest and principal.

Sec. 9 of the act is as follows: "The State Auditor, from the total value of all property in the State, after the same shall have been equalized by the State Board, shall deduct the amount of the said increased valuation of the taxable property above the valuation of the year 1868 in such counties, townships, incorporated cities, and towns as may be entitled to the benefit of this act, and the taxes upon which are herein directed to be credited to counties, townships, cities, and towns, *and upon the amount remaining he shall cause to be collected such a per cent as shall* be sufficient to pay the appropriations and other demands upon the *Treasury due to the end of each fiscal year; and the same per cent shall also be collected on said increased valuation above the valuation of* 1868, *and applied as herein provided.*" The effect of this act is to withdraw, for a local purpose, a large amount of property from State taxation, and thereby increase the rate for State purpose on the balance.

R.—How does this grab law affect the tax-payers in Cook County?

A.—I am not able to tell the amount. Of course, it materially increases our State tax. The exact amount could be ascertained by a calculation, having as the basis the valuation of 1868 in those counties, the valuation of 1873, the total of the whole State, and the amount of appropriation for State purposes.

R.—What proportion of the State tax does Cook County pay?

A.—The total value of the State, as equalized by the State Board, is, in round numbers, $1,900,000,000, and of Cook County, $306,000,000, or about one-quarter of the whole, so that, as I suppose, Cook County pays annually about one-fourth of the interest of the local railroad indebtedness of those counties.

R.—What is the amount of this railroad indebtedness?

A.—I am not able to state. My best recollection is it is somewhere from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000, but if it is $10,000,000 the amount of interest at 7 per cent would be $700,000, one-quarter of which is $175,000, which would be about our share.

R.—How long will this condition of things continue?

A.—By the terms of the act it will expire in 1873. I am, however, perfectly satisfied in my own mind that the grab-law is repealed.

Sec. 9 of that act requires the Auditor to deduct the amount of the excess of valuation over 1868 in those counties, after all the values in the State have been equalized in accordance with the provisions of "An act to amend the revenue laws, and to establish a State Board of Equalization of Assessment." Approved March 9, 1867. The balance is the amount on which all State taxes were to be assessed.

Now, the act of 1867 is expressly repealed by the last section of the Revenue law of 1872, so that it is now impossible for the Auditor to make the deduction under that act. The revenue law does not provide for any reduction. It establishes a different State Board. Then, the old State Board simply equalized, while the new State Board not only equalizes, but also assesses directly a large proportion of the property of the State. It is altogether a different Board. Now, how can the Auditor deduct pursuant to an act repealed? He has no other authority. Yet he assumes to deduct the excess from the equalized and assessed valuation by the present Board. Where is the authority for this? the old law being repealed, and the new law not authorizing it! But the terms of the new law are explicit.

Sec. 114 is as follows:

"When said Board shall have completed its equalization of assessments for any year, the Chairman and Secretary shall certify to the Auditor the rates finally determined by said Board to be added to or deducted from the listed or assessed valuation of each class of property in the several counties, and also the amounts assessed by said Board; and it shall be the duty of said Auditor, under his seal of office, to report the action of the Board to the several County Clerks immediately after the adjournment of said Board."

The meaning of this is, that the proportionate amount for each county shall be certified to the County Clerk.

Sec. 117 is as follows:

"All rates of taxation hereinafter provided for shall be extended by the County Clerk on the assessed valuation *of property, as equalized and assessed by the State Board of Equalization.*"

This section admits of no deduction.

Sec. 118 provides that the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer shall annually, on the completion of the *assessment and equalization of property*, ascertain the rate per cent required to produce the amount of taxes levied by the General Assembly.

Here there is no deduction whatever. Thus far it is clear that the intention of the law is that, on the amount as assessed and equalized by the State Board and certified to the County Clerk, the rate is to be ascertained and extended. But to show this more clearly, I will quote Sec. 128, as follows:

"All State and county taxes shall be extended by the respective county clerks upon the property in their counties *upon the valuation produced by the equalization and assessment of property by the State Board of Equalization.*"

Here again is no deduction. This of itself negatives the ninth section of the grab-law, even without the repealing clause. It provides a different mode of equalization and assessment by a different body; and the Revenue law expressly says that the amount *so ascertained* shall be the basis upon which the State officers shall ascertain the tax. They make no deduction from this valuation.

R.—What is it about the school-tax—do we not pay more of it than we get back?

A.—Yes; the school-tax is collected on the basis of valuation and distributed on the basis of children. The Auditor ascertains the number of children under 21 years of age, and distributes the amount among the several counties in proportion to those children. Values in Cook County increase faster than the number of children. The State tax for school purposes, as provided by an act of the present General Assembly, is *one million of dollars.* We will pay of this about $250,000. I examined the the census reports the other day, and ascertained the number of children in the State and in this county, and, out of the $250,000 school-tax which we will pay, we shall get back only about $145,000; in other words, we pay some $100,000 out more than we get back.

R.—Was not the law concerning the school-tax changed last winter?

A.—It was. Formerly there was a standing tax of 2 mills, which, under the increased valuation of 1873, as equalized by the State Board, would have amounted to $2,400,000, our share of which would have been $600,000; but as only $1,000,000 is needed, the balance would have been a nice little pool to draw from. Our delegation last winter are deserving of great credit for getting the 2-mill school-tax repealed. Had it not been, we should now be paying nearly $300,000 more than we should get back.

R.—How about the increased assessment for 1873? What will be its effect on the payment of taxes?

A.—I do not anticipate the payment of taxes with any degree of cheerfulness. So far as the taxes on real estate are concerned, there is but little chance for escape. Out of $1,200,000 county taxes last year, judgment was refused on only $7,000 on real estate. The most unsatisfactory tax is on personal property. The Assessor is required to fix the values as of the 1st of May. The Collector gets to his work in January following, and hundreds of persons who are assessed in May either cannot be found or have no property to levy on. Some make returns of all their property. Others do not, and there is always complaint about the personal tax. The public always loses largely on account of it, and this notwithstanding the Collector is armed with all the power of a Sheriff with an execution.

R.—What is to be the result of taxing the capital stock of corporations?

A.—That is a question we are now waiting for the Circuit Court to answer. So far as the legal question is concerned, I have no opinion to give other than that I gave in the argument. As to the practical part of the question, I have always thought a body so remote as the State Board were not competent to assess property. I know of one instance where a little drug-store on State street happened to be incorporated, and complained to the County Board of their assessment. The Board, after investigating the case, ascertained that the corporation had but a few hundred dollars' worth of property; yet the State Board, under the Revenue law, assessed the capital stock of this same corporation *at forty-seven thousand dollars.* We will pay of this about $250,000. I examined the the census reports the other day, and ascertained the number of children in the State and in this county, and, out of the $250,000 school-tax which we will pay, we shall get back only about $145,000; in other words, we pay some $100,000 out more than we get back.

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R.—How does the present Revenue law differ from the old as to the State tax?

A.—The difference is this: Under the old law the State tax was extended on the valuation as equalized by the State Board, while the local taxes were extended on the local assessment. If the assessment was fairly equalized between the several counties, it could make no difference with us here, as to *State* tax, whether the valuation was $1,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000, for the rate would decrease in proportion as the valuation increased. Under the present law, *all* taxes are levied and extended on the valuation as equalized by the State Board. The chief difficulty is, that, where the valuation is increased, there is a great temptation so levy all the local taxes possible. The new Constitution fixes, in the case of counties, a limit of 7½ cents on the $100, and all local authorities are limited in incurring indebtedness to 5 per cent on the valuation. If, then, the valuation of the State increases, the capacity to levy taxes and to get into debt increases, while the facilities for paying do not increase in like proportion.

R.—Do you regard the State Board as a success?

A.—I do not. I do not think it possible for men elected by districts to do justice to the subject in the limited time they have to come together with no knowledge of values, except in their own counties, and they undertake to fix values of all kinds of property in every county in the State. They are required to assess the capital stock of all the corporations in the State, and it is a mere matter of guess.

Some kind of equalization is necessary, but it can only be done by men educated to the business, and who have before them reliable information. A Board of three Commissioners, required to spend all their time in ascertaining values from actual sales, would perhaps establish rules which would operate satisfactorily. They would be less liable to be prejudiced, and would be freer from local influences. First believe the local Assessors are better qualified to judge of the value of property, stocks, etc., than any other officer.

R.—Is there not something in the Revenue law regarding railroad property different from the old law?

A.—Yes; under the old law rolling stock was assessed and the value distributed for purposes of taxation between the several counties in proportion to the number of miles of main track in each. This was just and fair. The present law is the same as to rolling stock, but is different as to right of way, including track and all improvements thereon, the latter being now distributed as in case of rolling stock. To illustrate: Suppose the Northwestern shops in Cook County are worth $1,000,000, and there are in Cook County 30 miles of track. In Winnebago County there are 30 miles of track and no shops. The latter county would get for purposes of taxation just as much of the $1,000,000 as Cook. In short, Cook County and the City of Chicago are required to keep a Police and Fire Department, make roads and sidewalks, &c., for the benefit of those shops, yet Winnebago comes in and gets an equal amount of benefit. As the most valuable improvements of the railroads are in this county, yet in this indirect way we contribute very largely to keeping up the expense of government in other counties.

R.—Do you intend to propose any changes next winter in the Revenue law?

A.—No. The General Assembly would listen to changes tending to perfect the machinery for collection, but it would be useless to suggest any change in the principles of assessments. With most members "that cost' eyes is sot."

R.—Does the machinery work well?

A.—Yes, if kept in repair; but it is very cumbersome and complicated. The Revenue law is a third longer than it ought to be, and the people will never understand it. It requires the greatest care and watchfulness, and also requires the services of five men where two would do if properly adjusted. It is very expensive, and demands an army of clerks.

R.—Please explain this.

A.—Well, let us see how many times the descriptions of property have to be copied. Take the descriptions in Cook County—they fill about eighty-five large record books—they require to be copied:

First—For the Assessor.
Second—For the Collector.
Third—The Collector's delinquent return.
Fourth—The printer's copy.
Fifth—The County Collector's return.
Sixth—The application for judgment.
Seventh—The precept.
Eighth—List of lots and lands sold to be sent to the Auditor.

Thus making eight times these descriptions are to be written. Of course, the expenses come out of the people, in one way or another. I can't conceive of a more expensive system. The cost alone of printing the delinquent tax-list was $13,000. The cost of collecting these taxes can be reduced to one-quarter by simplifying the machinery. As it now is, it is barbarous. Under the fee system which had grown up under the old Constitution the tendency was to increase the expenses, and there was a constant pressure by County Clerks and other officers on the General Assembly to add a little more work here, and add a little more fees there; and the present Revenue law, instead of putting the pruning-knife to work, has mulched the tree, and thereby encouraged the growth of an army of suckers.

—Not over one-half the usual number of lumber camps will be in operation on the Peshtigo River, this winter, unless times change for the better very soon.

THEOLOGICAL.

Reunion of the Four Theological Seminaries at Evanston Last Evening.

A Reception, a Supper, Addresses, and a Praise-Meeting.

An interesting reunion meeting, or better and more in accordance with "the book" as lately revised, an alliance, of the four theological seminaries of the city, was held last evening in Heck Hall, at Evanston. These Seminaries represent the four great Evangelical denominations, to-wit: the Baptist, Methodist, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian. No matter how Theology was formerly taught, and what may have been the denominational prejudices, the time has come, in Chicago, at least, when the great truths in the Christian system are to be held more in common, and the practical unity of Christianity demonstrated. For this purpose these reunions have been recently instituted, and several of them have been successfully held. The plan includes two or three such meetings during the session, held in rotation at the different seminaries, in which professors, students, and others are expected to participate.

The meeting last evening in the Methodist Seminary was in every respect a success. Quite a number of the professors and nearly all the students of the various institutions, and many of the citizens of Evanston, were present to enjoy the occasion.

THE RECEPTION.

This came first on the programme of exercises, and lasted from 5:30 to 7 p. m., during which time the social element largely preponderated. As the sessions had been but recently opened, many and hearty were the greetings of old friends. New individuals appeared on the floors, whose acquaintance were made; various personal experiences were narrated, and now and then a grave topic was discussed, and so passed the time with old and young until the bell announced

THE SUPPER.

This consisted of a substantial and bountiful supply of eatables set on tables, around which hundreds present were comfortably seated. The blessing was pronounced by the Rev. George C. Noyes, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Evanston. The collation was provided by the ladies of the place, who deserve great praise for the generous manner in which this part of the programme was carried out.

Next in order came the speeches, of which there were four, by representatives of the respective seminaries. The Baptist institution was represented by James M. Coon, who spoke on

"THE PERSEVERANCE OF THE MINISTRY."

The speaker, after quite an eloquent introduction, dwelt upon the apparent ease with which ministers left the ministry to which they had previously dedicated their lives. He concluded as follows: But the cause must be an increase of piety.

An earnest ministry will be a persevering ministry. Think of Paul's leaving the ministry, or Luther, or Bunyan, or Judson. So when we *all* enter consecrating our *whole lives*, then will this evil be done away forever.

W. J. McCnne represented the Methodist Seminary, taking for his subject,

"THE FOOLISHNESS OF PREACHING."

His closing words were as follows:

It is gratifying indeed, to observe how men are hungering, oft times unconsciously, for the simple preaching of the Cross, and how mellow their hearts are to the touch of love. There never has been a time when there was so much to encourage and inspire the Christian minister as the present. In this age of intelligence, when the people need and demand, are preachers who shall present Christ, with the aid of the knowledge and cultura of the schools, the observation of men, and the experience of life, all distilled into *power* in consecrated hearts, by the sanctifying presence of the Holy Ghost.

The Congregational Seminary was represented by William Gallagher, who had chosen for his theme

"THE MINISTER AS A CITIZEN."

Ministers as a class, he said, were apt to be reclusee. The tendency of the profession is in this direction. But the minister was a citizen, and as such should perform his duties. As a rule they did not mingle sufficiently with the great outside world. They knew not what was going on, note carefully the drift of public opinion, and vote at every electioh. The Lord Jesus Christ observed the laws. He paid his taxes, and told others to obey the authorities. The same great principles of morality and integrity underlie the political and ecclesiastical organizations. Men who have been noted for their patriotism, in many instances had been noted for their piety. Witness Gustavus Adolphus and Oliver Cromwell. Who can estimate what the Gospel ministry hrve done for the abolition of English and American slavery? So, too, they are now working in the great Temperance movement that agitates the land. The minister should always have the spirit of the stout Ethan Allen, who, when demanding the surrender of Ticonderoga, was asked in whose name, answered, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

The Presbyterian Seminary was represented by George D. Marsh, whose address was upon the

"COMEDY OF LIFE."

His address was quite interesting and appropriate to the general occasion. The addresses were interspersed with music by the quartette chorus of the several institutions. At the close of the literary exercises a most interesting praise meeting was held, in which all joined, which concluded the programme of the happy occasion. The next meeting will be in the Baptist Seminary next February.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

James Jackson, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

J. D. Kinney, of Cincinnati, is at the Palmer.

Gen. E. Clark, of Buffalo, is at the Sherman.

Dr. M. D. Senter, of Calumet, is at the Gardner.

J. T. Davis, of Liverpool, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. L. Pope, of Cleveland, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. B. Sawwin, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. W. P. Howland, Ontario, Can., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Zenas King, of Cleveland, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. D. McClaren, of Cincinnati, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Charles Kellogg, of Buffalo, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Caleb Churchman, of Chester, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

A. B. Mullett, Government Architect, Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

Samuel Colville, of New York, agent of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, is at the Gault House.

Jacob Meyer, the well-known cattle-dealer, will arrive to-morrow morning from his trip to Europe.

C. Parmenter, Wisconsin; John T. McDonald, Milwaukee, and Fred A. Gardner, Boston, are guests at the Sherman.

W. E. Hennessey, New York; H. Fred Connell, Kalamazoo, and W. A. Dole, Lynn, are registered at the Gardner.

R. W. Ferguson and William Ramsey, New York; John S. Kendall, St. Louis; Wells Correy and E. M. Moffett, Quincy, are stopping at the Palmer.

At a meeting of the General Railway and Steamship Ticket-Agents of New York, Nov. 11, Messrs. Swan, Burnham, and Bascom were appointed to represent the Association at a meeting of Railroad Managers to be held at Chicago on the 19th inst.

F. O. Boyd, New York; W. J. McKenna, Cleveland; S. Marr, Portland, Me.; N. Wilkinson, Wheeling, W. Va.; Charles Kahlo, Logansport; R. Blakeley, St. Paul; L. Gibson, San Francisco; and A. S. Dickerson, St. Louis, are among the arrivals at the Grand Pacific.

About 100 of the "old settlers" eat a superb dinner at the Second Baptist Church on Thursday evening. Fifty of them were over 60 years of age and twenty over 70. Speeches were made by the younger men of the party, and the old gentlemen showed that age had not lessened their appetites.

G. W. Plumer, of the firm of Hammond, Plumer & Co., died last evening, about 5 o'clock, at his residence in this city, No. 1003 Indiana avenue. Mr. Plumer was a gentleman well known in business circles. He was a native of New Hampshire, but has spent his business life in the West. For six years he was a resident of Detroit, and during that time a member of the Board of Trade of that city. His large circle of friends will be shocked to hear of his untimely death. He was only 37 years old. Mr. Plumer leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss.

IN GENERAL.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson, of Hamilton, Canada, has been called to the pastorate of the Chesnut Street Presbyterian Church, Louisville, the former parish of the Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson, at a salary of $5,000.

Representative Albert, of Maryland, has arrived here with his family, and established himself for the winter in the residence on the west side of Lafayette Square, formerly occupied by Vice-President Colfax. Representative Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, has also taken a fine residence to occupy during the coming session of Congress.—*Washington Star.*

Franklin Corwin and lady start for Ohio today, where Mr. Corwin will spend a few days before going to Washington to attend the session of Congress which begins the first Monday in December. Mrs. Corwin will remain in Ohio until about the holidays, when she will join her husband at the Capital and remain there during the winter.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Republican.*

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia to elect Col. John W. Forney next Mayor of that city. The election will not take place until next year, and the term for which the Mayor will be chosen extends until 1877. The proposition arises from the fact that Col. Forney is so earnestly engaged in behalf of the Centennial celebration, and not from any political favor.

Marshal Bazaine, before he enlisted as a private soldier, was rejected from the military school of St. Cyr. When he had become a Marshal, and was one day examining some cadets who were preparing to enter St. Cyr, he made a grimace at the weakness of their replies. Noticing that one of the youths was annoyed by his partial failure, Bazaine said: "Bah! don't torment yourself about that. They would have nothing to do with me at St. Cyr, and yet here I am all the same."

We mentioned the fact last week of the visit made to our city by our Congressman, John McNulta. At that time we did not know the object of the gentleman's visit, but have since learned that he was out on an electioneering tour—feeling around for the chances of a second term. We are inclined to think the gentleman visited rather a cold place. The fact of the business is, the people of this country have about concluded to dispense with the services of salary-grab Congressmen.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Journal.*

John B. Eden, Congressman-elect from this district, was in the city yesterday. He came here to see and take by the hand many of his warm supporters before leaving for Washington City. Talking about the Congressional grab-game, he informed us that the first thing he would do when an opportunity presented itself, after entering the temple of justice, would be to help repeal the infamous act allowing members to vote just as much money for services as they saw fit. He said it would be death to any member who would not vote for the repeal.—*Edgar County (Ill.) Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION.
PAULINE LUCCA,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK,
Full and Complete Grand Orchestra and Chorus.
Opening Night, Monday Nov. 17, '73.
Repertoire of the Week.
MONDAY, Nov. 17, PAULINE LUCCA.
LA FAVORITA.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18,
Debut of The Great Nightingale,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
Whose performances in New York and Boston have created the greatest furore and enthusiasm ever known in America.
SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19,
PAULINE LUCCA.
Debut of the great Tenor,
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK.
IL TROVATORE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20,
ILMA DI MURSKA,
SIGNOR TAMBERLIK,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
FRIDAY—FIFTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $2; reserved seats in first balcony, $1 extra; reserved seats in orchestra and orchestra circle, $2 extra. Admission to second balcony, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
SPECIAL NOTICE—The sale of reserved seats for any night begins THIS MORNING at J. Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner of State and Monroe-sts. (Palmer House).
The Knabe Piano used exclusively by this Company.
J. BAUER & CO., Agents.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
MUSIC HALL.
LAUGH
A Satirical Story
AT THE NEW
CLERGYMAN."
TO BE TOLD
TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 18,
In the Star Course, by
DE CORDOVA.
Buy tickets this *morning* at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, or at Music Hall. Reserved Seats 75 cents.
Carpenter & Sheldon.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF
MARY WARNER,
This (SATURDAY) Afternoon and Evening.
On Monday, two Plays—KIND TO A FAULT, and THE POST OF HONOR.

UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
DE CORDOVA,
WILL DELIVER HIS
NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE,
In the Union Park Congregational Church.
THURSDAY, Nov. 20.
Reserved Seats, 50 cts. For sale on and after Monday, Nov. 17, at W. O. Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST TIME, Afternoon and Evening, of the Wonderful Drama,
A WOMAN'S WRONG,
With the cultured and beautiful Artist,
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU,
IN THE LEADING ROLE.
Monday—Mr. Chanfrau's New Drama, from the French—JEALOUSY.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME—First week of the highly Musical, Sensational, Tragical Burlesque, by Ed. Marble, entitled
GUY MANNERING, or Mysterious Meg Merrilegs.
Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, Ernest Linden, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and C. K. Kemble in New Specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for OUR BELLES IN THE KITCHEN.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
FAREWELL OF
MISS NEILSON.
POSITIVELY HER LAST APPEARANCE.
Saturday Matinee at 2 o'clock.
MISS NEILSON as LADY TEAZLE.
Saturday Night—THE HUNCHBACK. MISS NEILSON as JULIA.
Monday—MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE.

"THE ENGLISH GOVERNESS IN SIAM."
MRS. LEONOWENS
Will Lecture FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner Prairie-av. and Thirteenth-st. Subject: "SIAM AND ITS COURT." Also, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 2½ p. m., at the Christian Union Hall, No. 114 East Madison-st., near Clark. Subject: "EASTERN WOMEN." Tickets, 75 cents each; for sale at the Christian Union, Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at the door.

GLOBE.
POPULAR PRICES.—Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 75 cts.; Balcony, 25 cts. Afternoon at 2½. Evening at 7½ o'clock. LITTLE HUSSEY and BLANCHE CLIFTON in HAZARD. Monday next—LAURA ALBERTA.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS.
THEIR SUPERIORS FOUND IN
JACOBS BROTHERS,
Now at the Sixth Room, Kentucky Block, corner Clark and Randolph-sts, this evening.

RUBBER COATED IRON TUBE.

PASCAL IRON WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PA. TASKER IRON WORKS NEW CASTER, DEL.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
VULCANIZED
RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE.
WORKS AND OFFICE, Fifth & Tasker-sts., Phila. Office 39 Pemberton Square, BOSTON, MASS.
WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE, No. 15 Gold-st., New York. Warehouse and Office, TITUSVILLE, PA.

PHILADELPHIA, June, 1873.
We desire to call the special attention of the public to VULCANIZED RUBBER-COATED IRON TUBE. Also, all the various Fittings required in connection with same, under FINLEY'S Patent, which we have been testing with entire success for the past two years, and are now ready to place on the market, thoroughly satisfied that wherever it may be introduced for the passage of natural waters, either hot or cold, its merits will be acknowledged over either Galvanized Iron or Lead Tubes, which are now extensively used for such purpose, and to which, in many localities, decided prejudice exists. The absolute indestructibility of Vulcanized Rubber also its purity for the purpose to which we adapt it, is so well known that comment is unnecessary.
We append a letter from the celebrated Chemists, BOOTH & GARRETT, who have been kind enough to test the article for us.
The price will be the same as for galvanized iron tube and fittings, subject to the most liberal trade discounts.
We are also prepared to supply "tongs" designed especially for this article, so that it can be screwed up to its place without injuring the coatings.
Asking your orders, Respectfully, MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

JAMES C. BOOTH, THOMAS H. GARRETT.
BOOTH & GARRETT,
Laboratory for Practical and Analytical Chemistry,
919 and 921 Chestnut-st.,
Rear of St. Stephen's Church, Tenth-st., below Market.
Established in 1856.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1872.
Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., Philadelphia.
DEAR SIRS: We have made a careful examination of your rubber-coated iron pipe, in order to determine its resistance to heat and cold, to steam, natural waters, and have even extended our researches to acids, alkali, and burning gas. We may mention that the coating is a similar compound to that constituting guns for holding artificial teeth, except that yours contains no mercury.
It will bear a high degree of heat, over 300° Fahrenheit, as might be inferred from its having been prepared at above 300°. It was not affected by boiling for several hours in Schuylkill water. City gas passed through it for about three days appeared to have no effect on it.
The rubber coating resisted firmly carbonic acid water, moderately dilute sulphuric and muriatic acids, and caustic potash solution. Solutions of neutral salts have no action on it.
Since the rubber coating exhibited such first resistance to acid, alkali, salt, and heat, it is clear that it will offer a still stronger resistance to all natural waters, in which some of the above ingredients are found in a less aggregated, i. e. in a more dilute state.
In fine, we congratulate you on finding a coating for iron tubes, and articles of iron generally, which is so unusually resistant to any of the usual agents of the chemist, and to those ordinary agents which do affect iron coated with other materials, in a greater or less degree. Respectfully yours, BOOTH & GARRETT.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant iron steamers will sail from Pier 38, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA.....Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA.....Saturday, Dec. 13.
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 74 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE.....Nov. 15
These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the most recent improvements for the comfortable conveyance of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency. Intermediate Steerage accommodations, $40. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1, Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean, from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ALLAN LINE
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22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
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GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
November 12, 1873.

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THE CHICAGO TR

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The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 15, 1873.

It is seldom that we obtrude our business affairs upon the notice and attention of the public,—frequent puffing and blowing of one's own trumpet being the recognized work of second-rate journalism,—but the repeated complaints of our city subscribers, on account of the lateness of the hour at which THE TRIBUNE has been served to them during the past six months, require a word of explanation.

About one year ago, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE completed an investment of nearly $300,000 in building and machinery to take the place of that destroyed by the fire. We anticipated that in time we should require still further printing facilities to meet the growing demands of the community, and accordingly left space in our composing, stereotyping, and press rooms for their accommodation. We did not anticipate, however, that they would be required so soon, as we already had machinery for making from 16,000 to 20,000 impressions per hour. During the past six months, however, it has been manifest to us that our printing machinery was wholly inadequate to meet the demands of our increasing business, as we found it impossible to serve our patrons at as early an hour as they desired. We accordingly determined to increase our printing facilities by the addition of three new presses, and in pursuance of this plan we have already placed in our press-room one of the latest improved Bullock printing-machines with double delivery and other new improvements, being the best specimen of a "perfecting" press ever produced in this country—its capacity being 15,000 impressions per hour. The necessity for introducing this additional apparatus is shown by the fact that a single issue of THE TRIBUNE, with its supplementary sheet, requires 140,000 impressions.

THE TRIBUNE holds the same relative position here that the London *Times* does in England and that the *Herald* does in New York. The question whether the New York *Herald* or THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is entitled to precedence in the journalism of this country, is an open one. The Philadelphia *Press*, not long since, in discussing this point, said:

> The New York *Herald* of Sunday printed a twenty-page paper, containing one hundred and twenty columns of "matter," and claims that this was the greatest feat of American journalism. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, published in a city with one-third the population of New York, on the same day printed a sixteen-page paper, containing one hundred and twelve columns of matter, but said nothing about it. The columns of THE TRIBUNE are three-quarters of an inch longer than those of the *Herald*, and, by an actual measurement, the *Herald* only printed three columns more than the Chicago journal. But the *Herald* "leads" more profusely, uses larger type and longer display-headings; and we think it safe to say that the credit for the "greatest feat of American journalism," in the matter of size, belongs to a provincial journal. Both papers, however, deserve credit, and are splendid examples of the wonderful growth of the American journal. THE TRIBUNE of the day mentioned, in all its features,—news, editorial, literary, and local,—was probably the best paper ever issued from the American press.

That the public appreciate our efforts to make "the best paper issued from the American press," is evidenced by the fact that our net receipts are probably equal to those of all the other daily papers in Chicago, English and German, added together.

The Tichborne case comes up again on the [illegible]th inst. The joyful announcement made some time ago that it had been postponed for a year [was] a mistake.

The prospects of a compromise between the Left and Right of the French Assembly are not as bright as they were. The Right and the Government have combined together to insist that MacMahon's term shall be held at ten years, as at first insisted.

The iron trade, after twelve years of Governmental coddling, finds itself in a critical position. The American Iron and Steel Association [will] meet at Philadelphia on the 20th inst., to devise what more needs to be done for their [...] manufacture.

The St. Louis *Republican* has given more space [...] columns to proving that Chicago ought to [pay] the railroad-aid debts of other Illinois towns [and co]unties than it has to any home interest, [ex]cepting the St. Louis prize-fights. The [...]ent and voluminous argumentation of [the q]uestion, which really does not concern St. [Louis] one way or the other, can only be explained in the hypothesis that the *Republican* is interested in the bonds.

Perteet, who is to be hanged shortly for the murder of his wife, has petitioned Gov. Beveridge for a commutation of his sentence. He is joined in this petition by a large number of the citizens of Joliet. He asks for this mercy on the ground that he is not guilty, and that he was not afforded a fair trial.

We have not yet received the opinion of the Supreme Court reversing the decision of Judge Williams in the Lincoln Park assessment case. Private dispatches from Mount Vernon state that the decision is reversed for lack of power in the town authorities of North Chicago and Lake View to make the assessment, and also because the assessment was unequally laid.

Wall street speculators, as was to be expected, do not take kindly to the reform proposed by the Committee of the Associated Banks. Rather than forfeit their right to have checks certified which represent nothing but the complacence of obliging Cashiers, or give up the capital which they get through the practice of paying interest on deposits, they threaten to establish a Stock Board of their own, with a capital of $10,000,000. The Clearing-House Committee's reforms are also opposed by one of the strongest Wall street banks, which is so addicted to paying interest on deposits that it will secede if the Associated Banks forbid the practice.

Some of the friends of Mr. Poole, the recently-elected Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, feel that he ought to be defended against the blackguarding of the Chicago *Times*. We do not think it is at all necessary. The *Times* is an indecent newspaper, which no modest woman can open the second time. It gains access to few families, and Mr. Poole will find, when he takes up his residence among us, that scarcely any one, in the society in which he moves, will have heard that the *Times* had ever assailed him. Meanwhile we observe that the Cincinnati papers are urging that Mr. Poole's salary be raised, so as to keep him there. The *Gazette* says that no question of a thousand dollars of salary more or less can justify the loss, to that city, of the man whose fostering care has raised the Cincinnati Public Library from insignificance to a rank among the best institutions of its class in America.

The Chicago produce markets were much higher yesterday, and generally excited, buying orders from other points being quite numerous, both in grain and provisions. Mess pork was active and 20@30c per brl higher, closing at $11.80@11.87½ cash, and $12.00 seller January. Lard was active and ⅛c higher, at 6⅞c cash and 7⅛c seller January. Meats were active and stronger, at 3⅝c for part salted shoulders, 5⅝c for do short ribs, 5⅞c for do short clear, and 6¾@7c for green hams. Lake freights were more active and firmer, at 6@6⅛c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were active and strong, closing at 87@87½c per gallon. Flour was in better demand, and 12½c per brl higher. Wheat was active and 3½@4c higher, closing at $1.01¾ cash and $1.04 seller January. Corn was active and 1½c higher, closing at 39⅛c cash and 39⅛c seller December. Oats were quiet and 1c higher, closing at 30c cash and 30½c seller December. Rye was quiet and ½@1c higher, at 61@61½c. Barley was quiet, but sold 6@7c higher, closing at $1.25 for No. 2 and 88c for choice No. 3. Hogs were active but lower, the decline reaching 10@15c; sales chiefly at $3.70@3.90. The cattle and sheep markets were a shade firmer.

We print this morning the letter of the Rev. George D. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky, renouncing his office and his connection with that Church. His reasons are: 1. That he cannot conscientiously exercise his office in churches where the service is symbolized to teach doctrines subversive of the truth. He can no longer by his presence and official acts indorse the practices of the Ritualistic churches. 2. Because he has lost all hope that Ritualism can be eradicated by the Church authorities. 3. Because he participated in a communion service in a Presbyterian church in New York, during the session of the Evangelical Alliance, and is satisfied that, after so doing, he can no longer hold his position without disturbing the peace and harmony of the Church. He does not announce his intentions for the future, further than that he will "transfer his work and office to another sphere of labor." Dr. Cummins is well known in this city. He was pastor of Trinity Church when he was elected to the Episcopal office which he has now resigned. Subsequently, he was involved in a sharp controversy with Bishop Whitehouse, growing out of some interference in the Cheney matter. He is a man of ability, but uncompromising on the subject of Ritualism.

The terrible announcement was made yesterday that all the remaining passengers and crew of the Virginius had been shot at Santiago de Cuba. Later in the day this news was modified by the statement that they had been simply condemned to death, with the exception of eighteen, four or five of whom were to be released, and the rest put in the chain-gang. This news, which in either aspect is sufficiently serious, was the subject of discussion at a Cabinet meeting, styled in the dispatches the most important that has yet been held under President Grant's Administration. It is given out that some definite policy was decided upon, but as the deliberations and decision were secret it is not known what it was. The navy-yards from Portsmouth to Norfolk are hard at work repairing and equipping all the vessels that are ready for sea. The Brooklyn and Franklin have been ordered to sea, and the Kansas has already sailed, and will be followed to-day by the Juniata. Minister Sickles was to have had an interview with the Spanish authorities yesterday, but they, on hearing of the second execution, begged for a postponement of the conference, which he accorded. Two mass meetings have been called in New York to express the sentiments of the indignant people, one of them under Cuban, the other under American, auspices.

Mr. J. P. Root, the County Attorney, in answer to our reporter, gives a very clear statement of the present legal condition of what is known as the Grab law of 1869. He claims that it has been repealed. The act itself provided that it was to be executed under the machinery of the Revenue law of 1867, which law has been repealed. The Revenue law of 1872 makes no provision for the execution of the act of 1869, but does make several direct provisions requiring the levy of taxes for 1873, to be made in all counties alike, on the valuation declared by the State Board of Equalization, and not upon that of the year 1868. Previous to 1872, the Auditor certified to the County Clerk the rate of tax which the latter officer extended first on the valuation made in 1868, and again on the *increase* of valuation *since* 1868. The law of 1872, repealing all previous laws on this whole subject, requires that the Clerk shall in every case extend the rate of tax on the valuation made annually by the new Board of Equalization, and upon no other. The law of 1872 ignores the valuation of 1868, and is peremptory in its requirements that the tax *for State purposes* and for all county purposes shall be extended according to the assessment made and equalized by the State Board. If it be claimed that there are vested rights under the act of 1869, such claim is not against the State, whose dealings are with the counties and municipal corporations, which corporations can set up no claim of vested rights against the State. There are some sixty counties in Illinois interested in this matter with Cook County. They are all robbed by this Grab law, and we commend this subject to their earnest attention, that there may be united action taken to defeat this iniquitous scheme.

THE CUBAN DEVILS.

The latest news brings the report that all the passengers and crew of the Virginius have been shot by order of the authorities at Santiago de Cuba. The total number of lives sacrificed to the blood-thirsty pirates known as the Volunteers is set down at 111. In the contemplation of this massacre, we need not trouble ourselves, for the present, with the technical points of the capture. It is the first duty of the Government to ascertain whether there were any American citizens among the murdered. If there were, it is then the duty of the Government to demand from Spain the fullest reparation in the punishment of the murderers, and to fix a reasonable limit of time within which such reparation shall be given. If Spain shall fail to avenge the death of these murdered American citizens within the specified time, it will then be the duty of the American Government to take the job into its own hands. We need have no war with Spain unless Spain sees fit to champion the cause of the outlaws and pirates whom she cannot control. But, war or no war, the interests of humanity and civilization demand that a Government shall be set up in Cuba that is either independent and responsible for its own acts, or that can be controlled by a Government recognizing international comity and the rights of man. England, France, and Germany are equally interested with ourselves in wiping out the anomalous and barbarous dominion which now holds sway in Cuba, and they should be invited to co-operate in the effort to substitute a civilized Government, if Spain shall be forced to acknowledge her incapacity to control the Cuban Volunteers. But whether those nations join the United States or not; whether there must be war or not, we must no longer permit a band of pirates, domineering over an island not more than 500 miles from our own coast, to slaughter our citizens, to intercept our official dispatches, and generally to answer our long forbearance with contumely and ruffianism.

The Government of Cuba, as a matter of fact, is that of an irresponsible mob. The Volunteers rule the land, defy the Captain-General, and commit the most brutal outrages upon Cubans, Spaniards, Americans, and Europeans alike. This notorious corps consists of 60,000 transported communists and outlaws, who were captured and sent out to Cuba soon after the insurrection of 1868 against Isabella. They were really Spanish insurgents who were given the alternative of being shot or of "volunteering" to put down the Cuban insurrection. Spain required soldiers in Cuba, but she needed still more to rid herself of the roughs of Cadiz, Barcelona, and Malaga, whom she shipped off in this capacity. Never was there such a body of men organized in a civilized country, unless it was Billy Wilson's New York Zouaves,—and the latter were not half so brutal. These Volunteers, who are avowedly making the war upon Cespedes and his fellow Cubans, acknowledge neither law nor authority. In 1869, when a shrewd theatrical manager at Havana announced a benefit for the Cuban cause to increase his own receipts, a body of Volunteers, who lay in ambush till the audience assembled, fired upon the unarmed and helpless people who had come together, including the foreign sojourners and the officers of the foreign ships that were in port. The Captain-General issued a proclamation next day, deprecating the outrage and promising to punish the offenders; but no one was ever punished. On the 16th of January, 1869, a battalion of these same Volunteers, without provocation, and for some reason that has never yet been explained, fired upon the Cafe La Marina, in which were assembled a large crowd of Spaniards, Europeans, and Americans, as well as Cubans, and killed fifteen persons, including a Colonel of the Spanish regulars. There was no authority in the Island of Cuba that dared to call them to account. The Captain-General, Valmaseda, on one occasion, announced his intention of reviewing the Volunteers, and was notified by one of their Colonels that he could not do it in the uniform of a Spanish officer. He was forced to put on a Volunteer uniform. It was the last capitulation and unconditional surrender of Government to this mob. Gen. Dulce once besought Cespedes for an interview, and Cespedes sent Augusto Arango, one of the insurgent leaders, to make arrangements for it. Arango was the bearer of a safe-conduct from the Spanish Government, but the Volunteers murdered him, nevertheless, in the Town of Puerto Principe. The Cuban medical students were likewise murdered without provocation and in spite of the protest of the Spanish authorities. These are instances of Volunteer rule in Cuba, which no man, not even the Captain-General, dare dispute. The Spanish officials content themselves with collecting customs duties and pocketing half the proceeds, while the Volunteers have free scope to pillage and massacre, more unscrupulous and desperate than the buccaneers and freebooters that visited the island in the sixteenth century.

It is time that this barbarism of the nineteenth century was obliterated. If Spain cannot do it, the other civilized powers must. There has been almost a continuous insurrection in the island ever since Joseph Bonaparte was made ruler of Spain, when the Cubans adhered to the Bourbon cause. Till the year 1837, Cuba followed the fortunes of the mother-country, enjoying constitutional liberty whenever Spain had it, and relapsing into despotism when Spain relapsed. Since that time, Cuba has had none of the privileges of the Home Government. For more than thirty years the island has been under the rule of martial law, the Captain-General having the same powers as those conferred on a Governor of a city in a state of siege. Four years ago, the Captain-General practically abdicated these powers to the Volunteers, who have used them with a bloody cruelty unparalleled in the history of civilized countries. Four years ago, Cespedes, an able lawyer and rich planter, raised the banner of insurrection, with 147 men about him, armed with knives and fowling-pieces. In three days, he had an army of 4,000 men, and in a month one of 9,000. To-day, he has an army of 20,000 men, fighting from pure patriotism and entrenched in fastnesses that are simply impregnable, with the active sympathy of 150,000 free Cubans, represented by a President and Legislature of their own election. Meanwhile, Spain has sacrificed 100,000 lives that the rich and lovely island may be turned over to a pack of murderous outlaws, who defy at once the laws of Spain, the laws of nations, and the laws of humanity. If Spain desires further to sustain this mob, she is at liberty to do so, but the United States must protect its citizens from the massacre that threatens them whenever business, pleasure, or accident takes them to Cuban shores. It is true that we have neither navy nor money at the present time; but if the facts show that we have a just cause we must create a navy and pledge our credit for the money necessary to defend and maintain our rights.

THE DUNCAN WILL CASE.

The famous Duncan will case, which has been on trial in Michigan for the past two weeks, closed temporarily, at least, on Thursday last, by a disagreement of the jury, ten of them being in favor of annulling the will and two of sustaining it. As a new trial will be called very soon, and the case, owing to the large amount of property involved, will become very celebrated in the history of will contests, we present herewith a summary of the leading features of the case. Mr. Thomas G. Duncan, the testator, lived for many years at Battle Creek, Mich., where some of his brothers and other relatives still reside. During the Pennsylvania oil excitement, he went to the oil regions and laid out the plan of Pithole City. He bought up several hundred acres of oil lands, and, by selling at the proper time to the crowds of excited fortune-hunters who flocked thither, he realized very handsomely on the investment. By the time that the purchasers had discovered the innumerable pit-holes in that region that swallowed up their money, Mr. Duncan had amassed a fortune of over half a million dollars. During his stay at Pithole, Mr. Duncan received a blow upon his head,—a fact which was used as one of the strong points by the contestants, to show that his head was thereby affected to such an extent that his powers of reasoning were impaired. In 1870, he went to Ireland, and in June, 1871, he died at Wheatfield, near Belfast. In the month of May, 1871, he made four wills. One of them he himself destroyed, in which his Irish physicians were legatees to large amounts, Mr. Duncan satisfying them by giving them promissory notes to the amount of their legacies. On the 20th of May, just ten days before he died, he made the fourth and last will. James Long, of Philadelphia, and Bishop Simpson were named the executors and are also legatees, the former to the amount of $30,000, and the latter to the handsome little fortune of $50,000. The testator had always been a zealous Methodist, and a great part of his fortune was bequeathed to Methodists, both as individuals and as churches. Among these bequests were several of a very singular nature. He leaves, for instance, $25,000 to finish a small church in Plummer, Pa., a building that would not require more than $800 to finish. He also leaves $10,000 for remodeling a church in Pithole, Pa., on which could not be expended one-half that sum. In another provision of the will he disposes of a house in Pittsburgh, but the contestant, his brother, William Duncan, produces a deed made by his deceased brother, conveying the property to his mother, and, though the house is a small one on a disreputable street, Mr. Duncan wills $10,000 to furnish it.

The chain of testimony to break the will was very strong. The depositions of the Irish physicians showed that Mr. Duncan was in a very feeble state of health when he made the wills, and some of the American physicians testified that the medicines which were administered to him were calculated to stupefy him and benumb his senses. Three of his brothers testified to several instances when the testator appeared insane and very unreliable in business matters. One of the brothers further testified that at various times he was obliged to transact all the testator's business, as the latter seemed to have lost his memory. All of the Michigan physicians who were summoned, among them some of the most noted medical men in the State, averred that, for a long time prior to his death, he had been suffering from a valvular disease of the heart; that he was incapable of transacting business and unable to comprehend the nature and spirit of the will in question; and that from his weak, physical condition, and the effect of the blow he received upon the head in 1871, he was not in a fit state of mind to make a will at all. In addition to the testimony of the physicians and the testator's brothers, there was a long array of merchants and others who had known Mr. Duncan well, who testified to the same effect.

On the other hand, the witnesses for the will were equally positive that Mr. Duncan was of sound mind and had all his faculties unimpaired when he made the will. A number of Chicago physicians, among them Drs. Allen, Gunn, Frear, and Johnson, upon the same basis of facts which the Michigan physicians had before them, reasoned that the testator's mind was clear, and that the blow upon the head and the disease of the heart could not produce the effects sworn to by their Michigan brethren,—a very significant commentary on the value of the testimony of medical experts in a case involving an important result. The remaining witnesses for the will were Methodists, who fought stubbornly for the handsome sums which the testator had left to them individually and for the benefit of their churches. Among them were Bishop Simpson, half-a-dozen ministers, and a large number of laymen, not one of whom had ever noticed anything peculiar in Mr. Duncan's conduct or any defect in his memory. None of them had ever heard him complain of having received an injury on his head, and all agreed in considering him a man of sound business habits, of more than ordinary intelligence, and perfectly capable of making a will—and leaving snug little fortunes to the Methodists instead of to his relatives. Their eagerness and positiveness to save their bequests only shows that Bishops and clergymen are compounded out of the same clay as the worldly, and have the same traits of human nature when "filthy lucre" is involved.

The direct conflict of testimony in the case, as might naturally be expected, produced a disagreement on the part of the jury, although ten of them were in favor of breaking the will, and the eleventh one was willing to vote with them if the twelfth would. The latter, however, stubbornly refused, and a new trial will probably be the result, the issue of which will be looked for with great interest, both on account of the large amount of property involved, and the high standing in the religious world of the witnesses who are contending for the validity of the will.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The possibility of serious complications between this country and Spain, owing to the recent brutalities in Cuba, has drawn public attention to the condition of our navy. While a war at this time would be a great misfortune, and while it is probable that no resort to arms will be necessary, it is well to know what our strength would be in case a war was forced upon us. A brief investigation into the number and character of our ships-of-war will give a clear idea of the *materiel* of our navy.

On the 1st day of January last, the war-ships of the United States consisted of the following: Steamers—First-rates, 5, carrying 186 guns; second-rates, 33, carrying 568 guns; third-rates, 24, carrying 147 guns; fourth-rates, 5, carrying 16 howitzers; sailing-vessels, 30, carrying 245 guns; iron-clads, 51, carrying 127 guns; and 27 tug-boats. There are thus totals of 51 iron-clad steamers, 67 wooden steamers, 30 sailing-vessels, and 27 tugs, making quite an imposing aggregate—on paper—of 175 vessels belonging to our navy. The tugs and sailing-ships may be dropped out of the calculation to start with, being utterly useless as ships-of-war. A first-class bonfire would be the most judicious use for most of them, and a large expense could be thus saved. Let us now examine the wooden and iron-clad steamers.

Of the five first-rates, the "Niagara," 12 guns, is so hopelessly rotten that nothing short of a complete rebuilding would ever make her fit for service. The other four, with a total of 174 guns, can be prepared for sea in from one to three months.

Of the second-rates, five are still on the stocks, having remained there until too rotten to launch, two have been sold this year, two are old style paddle-wheel steamers, unfit for action, and the "Florida" and "Illinois," though launched, are like the five first mentioned, too rotten to take aboard their machinery and guns. This leaves twenty-two of the second-rates, carrying 356 guns, which can be made ready for service probably inside of six months.

The third-rates are mere gun-boats, carrying generally 6 to 8 guns each, except six of the smallest, which carry only 3 guns each. They could only be useful in attacking small ports and in maintaining a blockade against merchant vessels. The fourth-rates are mere paddle-wheel dispatch-boats.

The iron-clads are all monitors except one, not yet launched, nor likely to be. They are "laid up" at League Island, New Orleans, Mound City, Washington, and Boston, and three of them are on the stocks. The "Ajax," 2 guns; "Dictator," 2; "Mahopac," 2; "Manhattan," 2; "Miantonomah," 4; "Roanoke," 6; "Saugus," 2, and "Terror," 4, are about the only ones that can ever be made fit for sea, and they are so little suitable for general service that no Admiral in his senses would ever attempt to make use of them except along a coast where he could attempt shelter at short notice. Without entering into a detailed account of their deficiencies, it is sufficient to say that all naval officers regard them as admirable for coast service—and for nothing else.

We have thus twenty-six wooden steamers, carrying 530 guns, for effective use in the event of a foreign war. It is well known that not over three-fourths of a navy can be kept in commission constantly, repairs and remunitioning keeping the remainder out of service. We should thus have about twenty ships, many of which are old-fashioned and slow, to oppose the best iron-clad frigates afloat.

Spain possesses eleven frigates of the first class, including such ships as the "Numancia," "Ville de Madrid," and "Aragonia," all of which are superior in every respect to any vessel in our navy. Without doubt, she could maintain on the high seas a larger fleet of iron-clad ships-of-war than we could put afloat of wooden ships. Spain was not a party to the Treaty of Paris, nor was the United States, and she could thus issue letters of marque without limit. It happens, however, that we have very little commerce for her letters of marque to wage war upon.

NOTES AND OPINION.

There were special elections, Nov. 4, to fill vacancies in the Illinois Legislature (viz.: one Senator and four Representatives) vice Republicans resigned, and not a single Republican was elected! This, perhaps, don't count for much, but it happened to be all there was to do, this year. The closest fight was in the Centralia District, for one Representative, viz.:

	F. A. Taylor, Farmers'.	A. P. Crosby, Ind. Dem.	Geo. W. Bolt, Reg. Rep.
Fayette	421	762	1,148
Marion	1,508	1,262	715
	1,929	2,024	1,864

—The Warren *Sentinel* avers that the Farmers' ticket in Jo Daviess County was beaten by Democratic votes, in the City of Galena, for the straight Republican ticket.

—Of the "glorious Republican victory" over the Farmers in Marshall County, Ill., the Wenona *Index* (Republican organ) says:

> The general result is much better than we anticipated, although the vote in some of the townships was really surprising. In Evans, we have nearly double the majority expected, and Roberts, always 60 Democratic, acquitted herself nobly, and gave a Republican majority. Many leading Republicans in the latter town had joined the anti-Republican party, and took the stump for their pet scheme. The vote must have been surprising to them. It shows these new party managers that *Democrats have also "severed all party ties," and voted with the Republican party*. A large number must have voted in the manner indicated, else Roberts would not have given a Republican majority. It is just so in every township in the county, except North Carolina (Hopewell) and Kentucky (Saratoga). These towns are a little out of the world, and had it bad.

—McHenry County used to vote about three to one (3,000 to 1,000) Republican; but now the Harvard *Independent* boasts that the unmoved Republican voters of its own town saved the Republican ticket in that county at the late election. The *Independent*, however, says:

> It is useless to assume that this is the "off year," and that our reverses are wholly attributable to the light vote. . . . The increased salary bill was a great outrage. President Grant signed it, thereby putting $25,000 a year additional into his own pocket, when, by withholding his signature, he could have defeated the measure. Yet not one Republican paper has had the courage to say that the President should be held to account for his act. The people, tax-ridden as they are, do not desire at this time to increase the salary of any President, be he Republican, Democrat, or Farmer, to $50,000 a year, especially when he receives nearly as much more in the way of appropriations to maintain the White-House. The people are sick and tired of dishonest politicians, and they will no longer sustain any party that upholds them.

—Mason County, Ill., used to be reliable for good big Democratic majorities; but now, though Republican managers came to the help of Democratic managers in distress, the Democratic ticket was much shattered by the Farmers' Movement, and the *Democratic Clarion*, of Havana, concludes:

> Thus has the convention system, which was once a powerful instrument to promote the advancement of principles, become a useless formula, by the corruption of parties, and the absence of any regard for principles, or honorable adherence to obligations, on the part of a large portion of the people, and a corrupt and selfish system of canvassing on the part of candidates, whose principles are all comprised in the "seven loaves and two fishes."

—It will be seen that neither of the old parties have any hold upon the honest sentiment of the people. There can be no doubt that next year the Anti-Monopolists of Illinois will be able to carry 70 out of the 102 counties in this State, and, outside of Chicago, carry nearly every Congressional and Legislative District in the State, as well as such State officers as are to be elected. Keep the ball rolling—honesty and capacity will follow in its wake.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The Republican party, which has had full sway and everything its own way for years, sits to-day by its tombstone, lamenting the downfall of its once greatness and power. That the new movement on foot will teetotally swallow up the old issues of days gone by, we doubt not in the least. The finger-boards point to a new and better era in political and financial matters.—*Edgar County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—It cannot be too often repeated that the Republican party is responsible for all the financial distress of the present time, and the personal suffering which seems certain to be felt this winter. . . . In short, all the interests which the Republicans declared essential to the well-being of the country have failed, and those which the Republicans thought to tax out of existence remain staggering along under heavy burdens to carry the whole weight of the Government, and to give hope and courage to the depressed and suffering nation. The cause of the trouble is the partial enforcement of Republican policy, and the only chance for salvation is in the fact that the party was unable to carry that policy into complete operation.—*Illinois State Register.*

If railroads have been subsidized only to enable them to further rob the Government and the people; if monopolist have been encouraged and built up at the expense of the masses, in the interests of the few, and by dishonest practices and corrupt legislation; if a Congress and the great representative of the nation, its President, can plan and perpetrate a "Salary Grab," can the people be blamed, can honest Republicans be blamed if they demand a reform? For years the cry has been "O Lord, and yet how long!" Retrenchment and Civil Service Reform have long been promised, yet the iniquities of our rulers have increased till the people in their might have resolved that these things shall no longer exist.—*Decatur (Ill.) Magnet.*

—This is not a *class movement*, and cannot, or should not succeed as such. It was a movement organized by the people to protect them against transportation and all other monopolies; against Credit-Mobilier, schemes, salary-grab steals, and official corruption generally. No one class of people were alone the sufferers from this rascality, which had become so rampant throughout the land. Nor is it within the power of any one class of people to correct these evils. The co-operation of the farmers, the merchants, the mechanics, the laborers, and all producing classes must be had, or the movement is a failure. For "Farmers' Movement" must be substituted *People's Movement*. . . . This is the grandest uprising of the people for reform ever witnessed in this land. Now is the time to discuss these matters, and to prepare for the real contest,—to shape a platform broad and liberal enough in its principles and construction to embrace all classes.—*Champaign (Ill.) Union.*

—Before another election a general meeting should be had, and a platform adopted, embodying, in a clear and concise manner, the principles advocated by those allied with the movement, and all invited to co-operate, regardless of occupation. No class party can succeed, and neither should it. The interests of labor are identical. . . . All are mutually interested in a pure administration of Government, and alike opposed to the illegitimate burdens imposed by rings and corporations.—*Charleston (Ill.) Courier.*

—The Anti-Monopolists should, therefore, be speedy in perfecting their organization all over the country, if they expect it to be a success. It must be organized in the city as well as country. It must be confined to no class, but embrace every one who hold to the principles which it enunciates. The principles of the Anti-Monopoly party are suited to the interests of all the legitimate trades and business of the country, and therefore it ought to embrace them all.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—We may as well look the facts squarely in the face and admit what cannot be denied, that the sceptre is passing away from us, and that unless the next Congress can do something to redeem the party and convince the people that it is working in their interest and thus retain the confidence that is fast wavering, the day in which we will march to battle and victory has forever passed, and our star has forever set. Let the salary-grab business be perpetuated by the next Congress, and the people mocked, as they were by the last villainous, thieving Congress, and we may throw up the sponge and retire from the ring. . . . We have denounced these corruptions as loudly as anyone, and expressed our faith that the party would weed out the thieves, and legislate *for the people*, instead of the monopolies, and we look for the next Congress to do it. If it refuses to take the back track, and care for the people, then it will be time for every man belonging to the industrial classes to begin to look about for *some one* who will look after their interest.—*Marshalltown (Ia.) Times.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Board of Managers of the Woman's Aid Association will meet at their rooms this morning at 10 o'clock.

The members of the Young Men's Literary Association will hold their regular meeting at the Northwest Mission Chapel at 7 o'clock this evening.

Tim Griffin, Frank Simmons, Annie Moore, and Maggie Oakes are a quartet of vagrants, who were sent by Banyon to the Bridewell for two months.

There will be a meeting, this evening, of the property-owners of Hyde Park, at Cleaver Hall, to discuss matters of vital importance to Hyde Park and its citizens.

The sale of tickets for De Cordova's lecture, Tuesday night, in the Star Course, begins this morning at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at the Box-Office, Music Hall.

The Philosophical Society will hold its regular meeting in the Methodist Church Block this evening at the usual time. John A. Owens will read a paper on "The Ideal Life."

John Rodgers, the housebreaker and burglar, a full history of whom was published some time since, waived examination yesterday and was held to the Criminal Court in bail of $3,000.

Justice Kauffman occupied Justice Scully's place yesterday at the West Side Police Court, the latter having lost a beloved child. He has the sympathy of a large number of friends in his affliction.

Thomas Reading was found with a harness, which he was trying to sell, at a late hour Thursday evening. He was arrested, and yesterday his case was continued by Kauffman under bail of $200.

In a gamblers' brawl that took place on Madison street a month ago, John Lawlor shot George Devvol, the ball taking effect in the latter's arm, where it remained until yesterday, when it was successfully extracted by Dr. Baxter. The arm will be saved.

Anthony Krick is a sad example of what whisky will do to degrade a man. A few years ago, he was well-to-do, with a happy family. Thursday night he was found on the sidewalk, drunk, and yesterday Banyon sent him to the Bridewell for six months.

Officer Barry yesterday arrested a well-known thief, named William Scallan, for stealing a suit of clothes and an overcoat from a boarding-house at the corner of Western and Blue Island avenues. Scallan was locked up at the Union Street Station, and will have a hearing this morning.

On Wednesday a girl named Callio, aged about 18 years, who resides in the vicinity of Sedgwick and Division streets, swore out a warrant before Justice Vant Woud, for the arrest of her alleged stepfather, a man named Carl Mathew, on the charge of having outraged her. The case came up on Thursday and was continued until yesterday, Mathew being placed under bonds to appear. The case was again called yesterday, and neither party appearing, the bonds were declared forfeited.

Capt. Bull, of Capt. William Turtle's force, was this morning tried before Banyon on the charge of representing himself as an officer. It seems Bull got out a search warrant and went to the junk-store of Jacob Wortheimer, and found a lot of stolen railroad iron and arrested Wortheimer on the charge of receiving stolen property, knowing it to be such. Banyon continued the case, holding Bull in bail of $200 and Wortheimer in bail of $1,000, till next Tuesday.

In addition to the omnibus line on Wabash avenue, starting from Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth streets, a third branch is to be opened. This will start from the corner of Thirty-first street and Prairie avenue, run north on that thoroughfare to Sixteenth street, thence to Wabash avenue, to follow the route of the present lines. The South Side needs this line, and it will probably meet with a hearty welcome. A change has been made in the rate of fares which will not meet with such hearty approval. After to-day, instead of buying twenty tickets for $1 the passenger will only receive fifteen.

The recently elected Mayor, Mr. H. D. Colvin, visited the City Hall yesterday morning in company with Mr. Joe Forrest, who will probably be City Clerk under the next administration. The object of Mr. Colvin's call was to learn how the different departments were managed. He received some enlightenment from the heads who were in their offices. About the Board of Public Works he learned nothing, none of the Commissioners being present when he walked into their room. Mr. Colvin had a protracted conversation with Mayor Bond, and was "posted" by the latter as to the duties which he will have to discharge when he assumes control of the City Government.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a bold attempt was made by two burglars to secure their liberty, by overpowering the lock-up keeper, Officer Millure, at the Union Street Police Station. At the hour named, a prisoner called to the officer, and requested permission to go out into the hall. The officer granted the permission, and had opened the cell-door, when an occupant of the same cell, named Maurice Kelly, requested the same privilege. The officer replied, "One at a time, if you please," and was about to close the door, when Kelly struck him with a boot, inflicting two severe gashes on the bridge of the nose. The officer was also assaulted by the other prisoner, and would have been overpowered had not Officer Britzka come to his assistance. Both prisoners were secured, placed in irons, and locked up.

Detective James Morgan yesterday re-arrested a crazy man, named Dion Swift, who was discharged by a jury last week before which he was examined for unsoundness of mind. Swift seems to have manifested more soundness of mind, at the examination, than the jury. He was no sooner liberated from custody than he resumed his unaccountable actions, some of which were breaking open doors, assaulting his friends, unhitching horses in the street, and making murderous threats. Yesterday a warrant for his arrest was sworn out by N. D. Thompson, of No. 96 Ashland avenue, and placed in the hands of Detective Morgan, who found Swift in Foley's billiard hall about 3 o'clock. When the officer informed Swift that he had a warrant for his arrest, the latter bit his lips until the blood came, and then, without uttering a word, darted off. Morgan followed, and was about to lay his hands upon him, when the crazy man grabbed up a club and dealt Morgan a blow upon the wrist. He then ran to a side door, and was about to go out, when Morgan caught him. Swift struggled, gnashed his teeth, and frothed at the mouth, but was finally secured, with the assistance of two of the officer's friends, and was taken to then Central Station. After being placed in a cell, he attempted to wrench the bars off the window, and tore his bed-clothing into shreds.

CHEATING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Way in Which Frauds Upon the Revenue are Accomplished in New York—The Method of Compromising Suits—Three-Quarters of a Million Dollars Paid to Informers and Revenue Officials Since 1869.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Much interest is manifested in the investigation into the affairs of Woodruff & Robinson, by a special Treasury Agent and the Custom-House officials. Rumors that the charges against them are to be compromised attract attention once more to the system which is in vogue here of compromising suits for fraud and smuggling. This system, it is well known, has frequently subjected Custom-House officers to the suspicion of encouraging smuggling by concealing the names of smugglers, and has brought deserved odium on the whole practice of giving rewards to informers and agents.

THE WAY SUITS ARE COMPROMISED.

The extent to which compromises have been conducted in New York has hardly been suspected, for the reason that court officials and United States District Attorneys have carefully concealed the facts in each compromised case. The settlements are always privately made, and the suits are discontinued in the courts by an informal process which attracts no attention, and does not bring out the facts. After a firm is detected, its books seized and examined, and the amount of fraud determined, the suit begun is compromised, the money paid into the Treasury, and then divided among the officials interested, and the suit is discontinued without the slightest interruption to the business of the accused, and without the knowledge of the public that there has been any such process.

Suits are entered in the books of the United States Courts in such a manner that only certain officials know their character, and thus firms committing frauds are protected. It is only when firms, like those of W. E. Dodge & Co., oppose the suit, that there is any disposition to make the case public. A New York *Tribune* reporter has obtained the key to the method of entry of such cases, and thus secured from the official records

A LIST OF ALL THE CASES COMPROMISED SINCE 1869.

This list shows that during the past four years the total receipts from compromised cases in this district alone is $1,488,618.95, of which less than half, or $717,896.97, went to the United States Treasury. The District Attorney and officers got about $50,000; the Collector got for himself and the certifier $358,978.49, while the special agent received a similar amount, out of which he paid the informers.

THE LIST OF NAMES

comprises seventy-seven, nearly all of whom are not prominent firms. The books show that Dodge & Co. compromised for $276,000, which is the largest case on the list. One Ezra Wheeler paid $121,000, and Baker, Weld & Co. paid $75,000. With the exception of Dodge & Co. and Baker, Weld & Co., none of these firms have made opposition to the charges, and in this way the facts have been concealed until now.

MASONIC.

The Supreme Council Thirty-third Degree of Masons, in session in this city, has elected officers for the ensuing three years, as follows:

The Hon. Josiah Hayden Drummond, of Maine, M. P. Sov. Gr. Com.
Enoch Terry Carson, of Ohio, P. Gr. Lt.-Com.
Clinton Freeman Paige, of New York, Gr. Min. of State.
Heman Ely, of Ohio, Gr. Treas. Gen. H. E.
Daniel Sickles, of New York, Gr. Sec. Gen. H. E.
S. G. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Gr. K. of the Archives.
Elbridge Gary Hamilton, of Indiana, Gr. Mas.-Gen. of C.
Homer Stanley Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, Gr. Mar.-Gen.
Robert Harris Foss, of Illinois, Gr. Standard Bearer.
W. R. Higby, Gr. Capt. of the Guard.

DEPUTIES OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

George W. Deering, Portland, for Maine.
Oscar King, Nashua, for New Hampshire and Vermont.
Samuel Crocker Lawrence, Boston, for Massachusetts.
Nathan Hammatt Gould, Newport, for Rhode Island.
Charles William Carter, Norwich, for Connecticut.
Orrin Welch, Syracuse, for New York.
John Sheville, Springfield, for New Jersey.
Anthony E. Stocker, Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania.
David Burnham Tracy, Petersburg, for Michigan.
Enoch Terry Carson, Cincinnati, for Ohio.
Alvin Blodget Alden, Portage, for Wisconsin.

McGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 14.—The Concord Commandery No. 8 of the Grand Order of Knights Templar held a public installation of officers in this city this evening, followed by a banquet. Prominent members of the Order from abroad were in attendance, and gave zest to the occasion by speeches and toasts. The following officers of the Commandery were installed: R. Hubbard, Eminent Commander; J. G. Rounds, Generalissimo; T. M. Hopkins, Captain-General; D. Baugh, Prelate; A. J. Jordan, Senior Warden; William Moncreiff, Junior Warden; W. R. Kinneard, Treasurer; J. M. Haisington, Recorder.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—Last night, as a closing event in honor of the gathering of the High Masons in this city, a reception and ball was given them. It was the grandest affair ever held in this State.

AMERICAN HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The final session of the American Public Health Association was held this afternoon. Dr. Snively read an interesting report on the cholera at Pittsburgh last summer. Prof. Waller, of the School of Mines, Columbia College, read a report on disinfection and disinfectants. Dr. Ben. C. Miller, of Chicago, read a paper on the cholera in that city last summer, and the mode of treatment resorted to in so successfully stamping out the disease. The paper attracted much attention, particularly the portion describing the isolation of patients, and the care of children who are exposed to the disorder. Dr. Hickman, of Hannibal, Mo., sent a valuable and brief report on yellow fever. President Smith announced the receipt of a letter from Mayor Bond, of Chicago, inviting the Association to meet in Chicago next June. It is probable the invitation will be accepted.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—The announcement of the death of Dr. John F. Henry, at Burlington, Ia., causes profound regret in this city and county. He was one of the first settlers of this city, owning the land on which the northern half of Bloomington now stands, and residing on the block north of the Court-House. He was a contemporary of such men as Messrs. [illegible] Fell, Gridley, and [illegible], who [illegible]

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Special Dispatch [...]

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GOVERNMENT.

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he key to the method of
d thus secured from the
ASES COMPROMISED SINCE
869.
ring the past four years
n compromised cases in
$1,488,618.95, of which
$717,896.97, went to
Treasury. The District
got about $50,000;
for himself and the
hile the special agent re-
t, out of which he paid
T OF NAMES
n, nearly all of whom are
The books show that
sed for $276,000, which is
list. One Ezra Wheeler
ker, Weld & Co. paid
eption of Dodge & Co.
, none of these firms have
charges, and in this way
ncealed until now.

SONIC.

l Thirty-third Degree of
this city, has elected offi-
ree years, as follows:
n Drummond, of Maine, M.
Ohio, P. Gr. Lt.-Com.
, of New York, Gr. Min. of
Treas. Gen. H. E.
York, Gr. Sec. Gen. H. E.
assachusetts, Gr. K. of the
, of Indiana, Gr. Mas.-Gen.
, of Pennsylvania, Gr. Mar.-
Illinois, Gr. Standard Bearer.
of the Guard.
SUPREME COUNCIL.
rtland, for Maine.
r New Hampshire and Ver-
nce, Boston, for Massachu-
Newport, for Rhode Island.
Norwich, for Connecticut.
for New York.
ld, for New Jersey.
adelphia, for Pennsylvania.
Petersburg, for Michigan.
ncinnati, for Ohio.
rtage, for Wisconsin.
14.—The Conore's Com-
Grand Order of Knights
installation of officers in
, followed by a banquet.
the Order from abroad
d gave zest to the occa-
toasts. The following
ndery were installed: R.
mmander; J. G. Rounds,
Hopkins, Captain-Gen-
e; A. J. Jordan, Senior
nceriff, Junior Warden;
urer; J. M. Haisington,
—Last night, as a closing
gathering of the High
reception and ball was
he grandest affair ever

TH ASSOCIATION.

—The final session of the
th Association was held
ively read an interesting
Pittsburgh last summer.
hool of Mines, Columbia
on disinfection and disin-
Miller, of Chicago, read a
n that city last summer,
nent resorted to in so suc-
the disease. The paper
ion, particularly the por-
ation of patients, and the
exposed to the disorder.
ibal, Mo., sent a valuable
yellow fever. President
receipt of a letter from
go, inviting the Associa-
next June. It is proba-
e accepted.

TUARY.

the Chicago Tribune.
Nov. 14.—The announce-
r. John F. Henry, at Bur-
found regret in this city
e of the first settlers of
nd on which the northern
w stands, and residing on
Court-House. He was a
men as Maguan, McClure,
, who yet remain here.

AMERICAN BLOOD.

(Continued from the First Page.)

neutrality laws for sixty or ninety days, to give the incensed people of this country an opportunity to go to Cuba and inflict summary vengeance upon the blood-thirsty Spaniards, and wrest the island from their control. A large number of prominent merchants and other influential citizens, believing that American honor requires, as common humanity urges, prompt and vigorous action on the part of our Government, have signed a call to-night for a public meeting at the Court-House, to-morrow evening, to express public feeling on the subject.

CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.

The City Council to-night unanimously adopted a resolution asking Mayor Brown to call a public meeting to express the sentiments of the citizens regarding the recent execution in Cuba of persons on board of the Virginius.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Many able financiers of this city state that there is

NOT THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE OF A WAR WITH SPAIN,

and that the excitement is merely kept up for the purpose of speculating in stocks and gold in New York and elsewhere. Be this as it may, the Cubans here are terribly in earnest, and the greatest excitement prevails amongst them.

SUPINENESS OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

If President Grant really apprehends the situation, and deems the honor of the country in jeopardy, and is willing to defend, he will find hundreds from the Quaker City ready to respond to his call.

AT THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The excitement here over the Virginius matter is intense. Several Southern papers think the Government would be justified in declaring war against Spain.

AID FOR THE CUBAN CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Walter Stuart, who says that he has every reason to believe that his brother, Col. G. C. Stuart, is among the slaughtered passengers of the Virginius, offers to pay liberally for any information concerning his fate, and makes the following proposition to the Cuban patriots of this city: "I will subscribe $50,000 to every $150,000 that they will raise. I will do more. I will agree to raise 1,000 men, well officered, all able-bodied, and all having seen service, and put them aboard of a suitable vessel that the Cubans shall furnish, properly equipped and provisioned, at some point on our coast that I may select. As a guarantee to perform what I propose, I will put up a forfeit of $100,000, to be used for the benefit of the families who have lost their protectors by the Spanish butchery." Stuart's post-office address will be, for the coming week, at Yonkers, N. Y., and afterwards at Richmond, Va.

NEWSPAPER AID SOLICITED.

A deputation of Cubans called at the leading newspaper offices to-day, and asked that the journals do all in their power in favor of the cause of struggling Cuba.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

At the Headquarters of the Cuban Junta, nothing of an important character was developed. The plans of the Junta are said to be rapidly culminating, but their nature is not openly discussed.

COMMENTS OF THE AMERICAN PRESS.

From the New York Tribune.

It is useless to consider this matter any longer from the point of view of mere diplomatic usage. These outrages cannot be permitted to continue. It is a deplorable necessity forced upon the United States to say they shall not continue. Both for us and for Spain it is a great disaster, and cannot be regarded in any other light. Our neighbor's house is on fire, and we cannot hope to escape damage. We must help extinguish the fire,—not in his way but in our own. We have delayed interfering long enough. We stood still, in company with the rest of the civilized world, and saw the Havana school children foully murdered without any adequate expression of our condemation of the act. We were more bound to speak frankly than other nations because the horror was consummated in our very sight, so close that the skirts of the Republic were splashed with that innocent blood. We are reaping the reward of our complaisance at that time in the tragedy of last week. Whatever others may do, we cannot afford to do nothing. These infamies are committed at our doors. They affect our national character and honor. It is not a mere municipal riot between Spain and her colonies. Our own peace is endangered by it. At every discharge of the muskets at Santiago, American blood painted the pavement, and the American flag was blackened with powder smoke.

We are therefore forced to act, but the situation must not be made worse by rash or inconsiderate action. The almost unanimous cry yesterday was for the immediate granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans. Nothing could be more futile or illogical. The seizure of the Virginius was unlawful precisely because we do not recognize a state of war between Spain and Cuba. Those ill-advised friends of Cuba who ask for recognition do not see that the act would vastly enlarge the privileges of Spain upon the high seas, and would not in the least assist the Cuban army struggling in the mountains. The massacre at Santiago affords no additional reason for recognition of the insurrection, and such recognition would do nothing toward ending the civil war. We hope no such *brutum fulmen* will be launched where practical measures are required. What they should be is indicated by the circumstances themselves. Our Government, we hope, has already demanded full and immediate reparation and the punishment of the leaders under whose orders the outrage has been accomplished. If, as we fear, the Spanish Government cannot enforce this, we must in future protect our own flag and our own citizens in the Cuban waters. If there had been one or two iron-clads in the harbor of Santiago to sustain the demand of the Consular representative it is not likely that the prisoners of the Virginius would have been shot in such hot haste.

From the New York World.

It is difficult to conceive of a position more trying, and one may as well frankly say more hopeless, than that in which the Spanish Republicans now find themselves. If they accept the obvious truth, written now in ghastly letters of blood for all the world to read, that they have ceased to be able to exercise any real authority in the Island of Cuba and abandon that distracted colony to its own devices formally, as it is in fact and has for several years past been abandoned to them, the Castelar Government will sign its own death-warrant at home. The Spanish people are neither enlightened enough to understand the true state of affairs in Cuba, nor have they confidence enough in their present Republican rulers to accept from their hands the only policy which is consistent with sanity and self-respect in the true state of affairs there. Were the Government of Castelar to-morrow to withdraw the National forces and the national ensign from a territory in which the former are no longer masters, and in which the latter are suffered to remain only in order that the real masters of the island may make it responsible for their own misdeeds and their own madness, the Government of Castelar would array against itself with prompt and deadly effect all the ignorance, passion, and pride of the Peninsula. This, to be sure, is a matter which concerns the Castelar Government more nearly than it concerns us, nor should it avail to prevent us taking any steps which, when we get at the facts of the whole story, may be found to be necessary either to vindicate the honor of our flag, if that has been trifled with, or to protect the rights and the interests of Americans in Cuba. But it is only decent that we should discriminate, where discrimination is just and equitable between the nominal and the real masters of Cuba.

From the New York Herald.

We have the facts that the capture of the Virginius, if an American vessel, was in violation of international law and treaty obligations, and that the wholesale butchery of fifty-six of her passengers and crew was, under any circumstances, a brutal murder. We have, furthermore, the knowledge that the swift slaughter of the victims was designedly an insult to the United States, as well as an act of bloodthirsty vengeance against the Cubans. What is to be our action as a nation? Secretary Fish has long been doing his utmost to exhaust the patience of the American people, and to bring the foreign policy of the Administration into contempt. We have no hope from him, for if his influence is to prevail we might well expect to be called upon to apologize to Spain for the trouble we have occasioned, than to expect a firm demand for reparation for the outrage her authorities in Cuba have committed. We look to Gen. Grant for the vindication of the national honor. The instant recognition of Cuban belligerency is an imperative necessity. It is demanded, not for Cuba, not for Spain, but for the vindication of our own rights and for the protection of our own citizens. A fleet of iron-clads must be sent at once to Havana and Santiago de Cuba to protect the lives and guard the interests of American citizens. We can no longer trust to diplomatic protest and Madrid orders. Our safety must be in the weight of our metal and the bravery of our sailors. For the outrage of the murders at Santiago de Cuba, probably for the illegal capture of the Virginius, we must demand prompt and ample reparation, and the punishment of the commander of the Tornado and of the bloodthirsty Governor of Santiago de Cuba. For the future we must insist upon a cessation of the savage barbarity that has marked the prosecution of the Cuban war and upon a civilized rule on the island. We have a right to make this demand, in the interests of civilization and humanity as well as for our own protection. This is the least our Government can do consistently with its own honor, and this must be done promptly and firmly to satisfy a justly incensed people.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It now remains to be seen what President Grant and his Cabinet propose to do. Capt. Fry, and, we believe, the most of his officers and crew, were American citizens, whose sole guilt consists in navigating the Virginius. They might, perhaps, have merited a short imprisonment, but certainly no heavier penalty. A few weeks ago the English yacht Greyhound was captured off the coast of Spain just after having landed a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Carlists. The Spaniards not only spared the officers and crew, but the British Government forced them to release the vessel. There was no execution, no confiscation, because Castelar and his colleagues knew they were dealing with a power which is not in the habit of allowing the lives and property of its subjects to go unprotected or unavenged. Had Capt. Fry and his companions been British subjects instead of American citizens, before a week elapsed Spain would make suitable reparation, or British fleets would be bombarding Cadiz and Havana. President Grant and Secretary Fish will fume and bluster a little; Senor Castelar will smile blandly and explain satisfactorily to Minister Sickles; that able diplomat will assure the President and Secretary the butchery was a mistake which the Spanish Government profoundly regrets—and then the whole thing will blow over and be forgotten. But Fry and his comrades have been wrapped in bloody shrouds by Spanish hands, and if the American people do not demand swift and sharp atonement, then they deserve to have such bloody insults flung in their faces every day in the year.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

At first sight, it may appear that there is too much delay on the part of the authorities at Washington in asserting the right of American interference; but it must not be forgotten that hasty action, based upon an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances, is apt to be unwise in such cases. After all, it may be best, in view of the approaching session of Congress, to defer measures which might be misconstrued into acts of hostility by Spain, until the voice of the nation can be heard through the chosen representatives of the people. The impulsive method of dealing with such problems is not the best, and it rarely happens that anything is lost in such grave emergencies by taking counsel of the sober second thought.

From the Boston Post.

The act at which the whole world now shudders follows naturally as a consequence of the weak, silly, and pusillanimous policy pursued by Secretary Fish toward the Spanish authorities in Cuba. There can be no question that had the sanctity of the American flag and the rights of American citizens been maintained heretofore with any degree of vigor, this seizure of a vessel carrying our registry and our colors, and this murder of our citizens, would never have occurred. But Mr. Fish's foolish concern for the convenience of the new Spanish Republic, and Minister Sickles' appetite for popularity at Madrid, for fetes, and decorations, and gifts, and pettings at Court, have overbalanced the demands of National honor, until concessions and humiliations on our part have emboldened the Spanish in Cuba to this last act of aggression. The responsibility for these lives and for future complications rests upon Mr. Fish and his shamefully weak foreign policy.

From the Boston Globe.

The news which comes to us from Cuba of the summary execution of the Captain and 35 of the crew of the Virginius, in addition to those already executed, calls for prompt action by our Government against the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage. While we do not believe it was done with the sanction of the authorities of Madrid, we have a right to demand that retribution should be visited upon the bloodthirsty Volunteers by whom it was perpetrated. Such brutality and haste as marked the recent executions are justified neither by international, municipal, or military law, and it is high time that the Spaniards should learn that they cannot be allowed to persist in such infamous barbarities.

From the Boston Advertiser.

No such cold-blooded massacre has been perpetrated in modern times in a civilized country, and the whole people will require that the Government shall require instant and complete investigation and explanation of the whole affair. The act is not merely in violation of international courtesy, but it is a violation of the laws of war.

THE SPANISH PRESS.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—The *Imparcial* has a long article to-day on the execution at Santiago. It endeavors to show that it is not possible for the United States Government to make any demand on Spain in consequence of these proceedings. It argues that the great majority of the American people want to see the Spanish Republic united and successful. President Grant and his advisers know this, and are not likely to imperil the hopes of republicanism in Spain by precipitating complications abroad when internal troubles demand all her strength.

From La Constancia, of Havana, Nov. 8.

Nobody will for a moment doubt the justice of the sentence, when they learn that the four chief rebels have been executed. Those who plead for the abolition of the death penalty must confess that no Government could put their fine theory into practice without exposing society to the risk of dissolution. The democrats of the United States had to learn this a few years since, when they executed the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt for the crime of having taken part in a conspiracy with a few fanatical politicians in a plot to murder the members of the Government of the Republic. We are firmly convinced of the necessity of punishing certain crimes with death, and, notwithstanding the views of Victor Hugo and other visionaries, we believe it has never been inflicted with greater justice than in the present instance. The navy has fulfilled its whole duty, and the tribunal the same. May God have mercy on all the unnatural sons of an affectionate and generous mother and on those who have expiated their crimes by a dishonorable death.

From the Diario de la Marina, of Havana, Nov. 7.

The steamer Virginius was a pirate ship, armed by the "separatists" of Cuba in the ports of the United States, which has occasioned great trouble to our army and navy. On one occasion she landed a cargo of arms and filibusters under the charge of Manuel Quesada at Guaira and Puerto Cabello, which rendered considerable service to President Guzman Blanco. Since then she has had numerous excursions which it would be useless to detail, landing on the south coast of Cuba at one time a party of Venezuelans, headed by Rafael Quesada, which party, thanks to the difficulty of the marching, failed to unite with the main centre of the rebel army. She next goes to Colon (Venezuela), where she becomes the object of much dispute and objectionable criticism; and thence, after having apparently changed her name, made frequent other attempts at landing goods, with the knowledge and consent of the Government at Washington, she comes to Kingston, Jamaica, with arms and other paraphernalia of war, by means of which the filibusters who had sailed from New York and other points of the Union, with the avowed intention of landing them on our territory, hoped to give a new impulse to the rebellion, and give new energy to the militant rebels. The history of the Virginius during the past three years is, that she has been nothing more nor less than openly piratic, so much so that it was impossible for those apprehended on board of her to boldly deny their crimes, because they were confronted and confounded with the news collected in the New York *Herald* and many other American journals, containing the account of the departure of the expedition, establishing their numbers, and showing clearly the punishment they deserved. This evidence in hand, her evident destination when seen by the Tornado, and a comparison of the numbers captured on board the Virginius, gives full proof of the criminality of those who, being born Spaniards, are enemies to Spain, and, if no more worthy of punishment than those filibusters by profession who have taken up arms against a nation which is not at war with the people from whom they proceed, and whose protection they renounce until the moment when they infringe the fundamental principles of international rights and the prescription of the several treaties. Our correspondents at New York and New Orleans, and the newspapers above mentioned, have repeatedly given the exertions of the laborantes to send out one or more expeditions as a means of reanimating the rebels who are fighting in the Camaguey and the Eastern Department. The results obtained do not correspond with the chimerical hopes. Among the expedicionarios above mentioned, may be counted rebels who, with more or less prominence, have figured in all the disturbances on this island where the rebellion has shown itself; and this confirms the well-founded suspicion that they thought to produce a new agitation in our midst. Taking this well-founded suspicion into account, we can scarcely grasp the proportions of the inestimable service the navy has rendered, because it has undoubtedly prevented the agitation indicated, and perhaps annihilated the chimerical illusions of those who think that the Island of Cuba will cease to be Spanish, or that it can be a miserable plaything for those who at Yara became renegades to their fathers and their country.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The shooting of the crew and passengers of the steamship Virginius is commented on at length by the London morning journals, all of which express a hope that the executions will be avenged by the Government of the United States.

SKETCHES OF THE VICTIMS.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 13.

PEDRO FRANCHI DE ALFARO.

Pedro Franchi de Alfaro was born in Havana in November, 1844. His father was a prominent lawyer, an accomplished linguist, and one of the founders of the Havana University. He died in 1866. Mme. Alfaro is living in this city. Pedro came to the United States in 1852, and remained here several years. When the war in Cuba broke out, in 1868, he avowed his sympathy with the insurgents, and has ever since identified himself with the cause, and has rendered much valuable service. He was for a long time agent of the Republic at Nassau, N. P. He accompanied Gen. Quesada, by whom he was highly esteemed, to Venezuela and New Grenada, on business connected with the Republic. Subsequently he was called to the United States, and co-operated with the agents here. He ran the blockade several times in fishing-smacks, and communicated with the leader of the Cuban Army of Liberation. Many of the services he rendered were of a nature that would injure the cause if the details were made public.

AUGUSTINE SANTA ROSA.

Augustine Santa Rosa was born in Havana in 1818. He seems to have been all his life an agitator for Cuban independence. In 1835, he, with Panchez Samana and others, was engaged in a revolutionary outbreak. All were captured, and served several years in prison. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in 1850. He was under the command of Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky, in the Lopez expedition of 1851, which landed at Los Pasos, and which was soon after captured. He was condemned to a long term of imprisonment, and was for a considerable time in the chain-gang at work on the streets of Havana. At the outbreak of the present revolution, he with twelve others raised the standard of revolt in Vuelto Abajo, in the western part of Cuba. The party were eventually captured and lodged in the Moro Castle. He was ultimately released by Captain-General Dulce. Santa Rosa left this city in 1870 in the Perit expedition, and fought for a time under Gen. Cespedes, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was taken prisoner in 1871, and charged with piracy for having been a participator in the capture of the Spanish mail steamer Commanditario while on her voyage from Havana to Cardenas, but was released a few months ago through the intercession of the United States authorities.

After his release Santa Rosa came to this city and worked at his trade as a cigar-maker at No. 100 Maiden lane. He was a member of Dr. Palma's Cuban Episcopal Church, in this city. He leaves a wife and five children living in Washington street, in this city.

ERMINIA QUESADA.

Erminia Quesada was the son of Gen. Manuel Quesada, one of the Cuban leaders in this city. He spent several months at a military college in this State, and was afterward sent to a school in Paris. He had, for the last few years, manifested a strong inclination to enlist in active service for Cuban independence, and about two months ago came home from Paris and joined the Virginius expedition, which was then fitting out. His age was 18.

CAPT. JOSEPH FRY.

Capt. Joseph Fry, commander of the Virginius, was a native of Florida or Louisiana, and before the War of the Rebellion a well-known Mississippi River steamboat Captain. He commanded the blockade-runner Agnes during the Rebellion, and made several successful trips. Since the war he has lived at Albany. This was his first expedition in the Cuban service. He was appointed to the command of the Virginius about four months ago by Gen. Quesada. Since the capture of the Virginius there have been rumors derogatory to his fidelity to the Cuban cause, but these have been set at rest by the manner of his death. He leaves at New Orleans a widow and seven children, the oldest a cripple, and the youngest only 4 years of age.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration at St. John's, N. B.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Nov. 14.—A fire broke out this evening in Allen's foundry at Carlton, on the west side of the harbor, and continued to burn fiercely. The foundry, together with some twenty dwellings, was entirely consumed, rendering thirty families homeless. Steam fire-engines have been sent from St. John's to assist in subduing the flames. A strong westerly wind is blowing, the tide is falling, and fears are entertained that the water will leave the slips before the fire is got under. The loss will be heavy.

At Little Rock, Ill.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14.—The store of J. Kempner Bro. was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was an old frame, and but little loss. The loss on goods is considerable. Insured for $2,500. The store of Isaac Adleman, adjoining, was badly damaged by water.

WASHINGTON.

A Dull Day—Funeral of Mr. Knowlton.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The news of details to-night are not essential, because the Associated Press have been unusually vivacious to-day, and the correspondents have all been respectful to the memory of Mr. Knowlton, by attending his funeral.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—1 a. m.—The barometer has fallen in the Northwest and Upper Lake region, with southerly winds and generally clear weather. Southwesterly winds and cold, partly cloudy weather prevail on the Lower Lakes. Southerly winds, clear weather, and slowly rising temperature in the Ohio Valley, and thence to Southern Tennessee; southerly winds and clear weather in the Southern States, where the barometer is the highest; westerly winds and clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and New England, westerly winds, backing to southern, with slowly-rising temperature, and partly and increasing by cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, southwesterly winds, rising temperature, and cloudy weather, followed at night by occasional snow in the Northwest. For the Ohio Valley, and thence over the Gulf States, southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, southerly winds, rising temperature, and clear weather. The reports are generally missing from the Southwest and Northwest, and the Pacific stations.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Nov. 15—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Br'k'ridge.	29.58	30	S., gentle	..	Clear.
Cairo	30.08	41	S., gentle	..	Clear.
Chicago	29.94	30	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Cleveland	30.00	34	S. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.93	39	W., gentle	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.14	37	S. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Denver	29.99	40	S., gentle	..	Clear.
Duluth	29.71	26	S. W., gentle	..	Clear.
Detroit	29.98	27	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.89	33	S. W., fresh.	..	Clear.
Escanaba	29.74	24	S. W., fresh.	..	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.45	22	Calm	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.85	40	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Le'v'nworth	29.89	46	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.89	28	N. W., light.	..	Clear.
Marquette	29.70	20	N., fresh	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.77	42	S., fresh	..	Clear.
Pembina	29.57	19	Calm	..	Clear.
St. Paul	29.62	30	E., light	..	Clear.
Toledo	29.99	30	S. E., fresh.	01	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.76	42	W., gentle	..	Clear.
La Crosse	29.78	29	S. E., brisk.	..	Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The steamship City of Montreal arrived at Queenstown, this afternoon, with the disabled steamer City of Richmond in tow. All well.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—Steamship Leipzig, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Arrived—Steamship Harmonia, from Bremen.

—A North Carolinian is writing an essay "in which he intends to establish, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the existence there of a civilized colony of the Caucasian race at least 3,000 years before the birth of Columbus."

FOREIGN.

A Compromise in the French Assembly Less Likely.

The Right Insists on a Ten Years' Term for MacMahon.

Continuance of the Cannonading at Cartagena.

Fearful Suffering by Famine in Greenland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The situation at Versailles is again becoming complicated. The compromise between the Right and Left threatens to fall through. The Government and the Right have decided to insist on the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon term for ten years. The Minister of War has informed the Budget Committee of the Assembly that he will require an extraordinary grant of 17,000,000 francs in order to carry out the provisions of the recruitment law.

Elections for members of the Assembly have been ordered to be held on the 14th of December, in the Departments of Finistere, Seine, and Oise.

Three thousand Communists are still in prison awaiting trial.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—The German Government to-day made a further payment of $3,000,000 for bonds of the United States funded loan.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 a. m.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that in consequence of the formation of fortified camps at Belfort, Besancon, and Verdun, Prussia will increase her military reserves.

The Federal Council has ordered the distribution among the States of the German Empire of another installment of the French war-indemnity, amounting to 30,000,000 thalers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Tichborne claim case was adjourned to Nov. 18, inst., and not a year hence, as announced in a previous dispatch, owing to an error in its transmission.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—6 a. m.—The plan of constructing a railway in connection with the Ashantee expedition has been given up as impracticable, and the shipment of rails from England is countermanded.

[*Herald Cable Special.*]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Dean of Westminster has been appointed to proceed to St. Petersburgh to perform the Protestant marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Baron Harcourt has been appointed Solicitor-General, vice Henry James, who has been appointed Attorney-General.

Postmaster-General Monsell has resigned in favor of Dr. Lyon Playfair, who issued an address to his constituents to-night for re-election.

GREENLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Intelligence has been received here that a famine prevails in Greenland, caused by the failure of the fisheries. In one village alone 150 persons have starved to death.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 14.—The Minister of Justice yesterday informed the Chamber of Deputies that it was necessary to conclude an extradition treaty between the Government of the Netherlands and the United States.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch from Cartagena reports that cannonading continued all day yesterday, notwithstanding a violent storm.

The city has received fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition. The British Consul is the only representative of a foreign Government who remains in the place.

BAYONNE, Nov. 14.—Don Carlos has struck a medal in commemoration of the victory claimed by the Carlists in the recent battle at Miranda.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Spanish Brig.-Gen. Bascones reports that he encountered a strong force of insurgents at Sacra, in the Central Department, on the afternoon of the 7th inst. Fighting began at 4 o'clock, and ended at 8 p. m. The rebels were defeated and routed, flying in all directions. Over 100 were killed, and a large number wounded. The loss of the Spanish troops was fifty-four killed.

CRIME.

Perteet Petitions for Commutation of Sentence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Nov. 14.—Perteet, the convicted wife-murderer, sent a petition to Gov. Beveridge to-day asking for a commutation of sentence. He also made affidavit that he was "not guilty" of the murder of his wife, and complains that he had not a fair trial, inasmuch as he was refused a continuance, and as a consequence, failed to secure the presence of a material witness. Two petitions were also put in circulation to-day: One declaring the recent opinion of Judge McAllister to be the law in the case, which has been signed by quite a number of the members of the bar. The other petition, which has been quite extensively signed by our citizens generally, asks a commutation of Perteet's sentence. Perteet is still haunted by the ghost of Chase, who was executed here several years ago, and is visited almost daily by the Rev. Mr. McLeod. He has prepared a studied article on capital punishment, which he proposes to give to the world in advance of his execution, provided his sentence is not commuted.

Burglars Convicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Nov. 14.—Nugent and Wagoner, two of a gang of burglars who infested this city last spring, and committed several burglaries, were to-day, in the Circuit Court, found guilty of burglary on the premises of J. A. Hallan, banker, and Liberal candidate last fall for State Treasurer.

Criminal Matters in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—Max Newman, the embezzler, whose trial has been pending for the last two days, was to-day found guilty, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

The trial of Lewis Lynn for the murder of Hiram Minnick in a brothel, in September last, begins to-morrow.

The Livingston County Murderers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—The trial of Barrett and Shannon, the Livingston County murderers, is set for the 24th inst.

Seven Negroes Killed by the Citizens of Colfax, La.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—The steamer Ozark is returning from Colfax, La. The *Times'* special reports the killing by the citizens of seven of the nine negroes who were implicated in the recent Grant Parish outrage.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The testimony in the Tweed case has begun, Mr. Peckham having finished his address for the prosecution, and Mr. Graham, of counsel for the defense, having failed to have some of the counts in the indictment quashed. Quite a number of witnesses were examined, but nothing new was elicited.

The Board of Police have dismissed the charges against Capt. Irving and Detective Farley preferred by the Bank of England.

Murder Near Frankfort, Ky.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 14.—Montgomery Roach, this morning, shot and killed his cousin, James Roach, twelve miles from Frankfort, Ky., on account of an old quarrel about a dog. James Roach had threatened to shoot Montgomery on sight, and commenced firing on him. Several shots were exchanged before James was killed. Montgomery Roach came to Frankfort and surrendered. An *Inquirer* special says he was a Baptist clergyman.

A Woman Gagged—Singular Performance at East Windsor, Ct.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 11.

On Sunday morning the wife of Hiram Allen, of East Windsor, was found lying upon the back door-step of Deacon Gaius Booth's residence, gagged and bound. Several shawls were tied around her head, and her arms and limbs were fastened securely with ropes. Her story is that her husband and a stage-driver named Nye took her out of her sleeping apartment, and, presenting a pistol to her head, threatened to blow her brains out if she did not sign a document which had been prepared for her to sign. She refused to put her name to it, and was then bound and gagged and left where found in the morning. The Selectmen of the town are investigating the matter, and hoped to get at the facts yesterday.

It will be remembered that, some months ago, Mr. Allen, husband of the woman alluded to, while stopping at the St. John's Hotel, in this city, received a suspicious box, which, on examination, proved to be an infernal machine, so arranged that an explosion would occur by removing the cover in the ordinary way. It was at the depot here several days before Mr. Allen got it, and when he did come in possession of it, was fearful that there was something wrong, and gave it into the hands of the police, who made the discovery of its true character without any accident occurring. It was a very curiously contrived affair, and there were some things about it which indicated the work of a woman, and Mr. Allen had no doubt that it was forwarded to him by his wife, with whom he had lived unhappily, and who he believed was insane. It is possible that this gagging business is a "put-up thing" for some purpose,—though it may be a real outrage,—and the result of the investigation by the Selectmen will be awaited with interest.

CASUALTIES.

Drowning of Two Members of a Fishing Excursion to St. Clair Flats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—On Monday evening, L. W. Hallock, W. Hallock and Arnot Nall, young men of this city, went to the St. Clair flats to shoot and fish. Their boat was picked up empty by a passing propeller yesterday, and brought to this city. One of the Hallocks has been found alone, but altogether too exhausted to speak. It is feared that the other Hallock and Nall are lost. They are sons of two of our prominent citizens, Horace Hallock and J. A. Nall.

Three Men Killed and Two Injured by an Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 13.—By an explosion of nitro-glycerine in a shaft at the Saginaw mine, Marquette County, to-day, three men were instantly killed and two others badly injured.

Injured by a Bear Escaped from Its Keeper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 13.—A furious fight occurred here this morning at 2 o'clock, between a bear owned by Thomas Richardson, a butcher, and three men. The bear got loose and alarmed the neighbors. Word was sent to his keeper, Miles Norton, and to Richardson, who attempted to capture him. Richardson and a step-son of Norton were seized in turn by the bear, and so torn by him that their lives are despaired of. In beating the bear off from Richardson, Norton, while striking at the bear with an ax, opened Richardson's knee at the joint in a fearful manner. The animal was finally beaten off and killed.

Inquiry Into the Bavarian Disaster.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The Executive Board of the Canadian Navigation Company have for some days been holding an investigation into the disaster to the steamer Bavarian, burned on Lake Ontario. The decision will not yet be made public; and it is believed a Government inquiry will be made.

Boiler Explosion at Donnelson, Ia.—A Mill-Owner takes a Lesson in Mechanics at His Own Expense.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 14.—A violent and destructive boiler explosion occurred yesterday in the flouring mill of Weigner & Weigner, at Donnelson, in this county. In the absence of the engineer, one of the proprietors of the mill took upon himself the responsibility of running the engine, having had no experience in that capacity. He allowed the water to get too low, and the explosion was the result. The building was partially blown down, and the machinery rendered worthless. The damages are reported to be about $9,000. So great was the force of the explosion, that the entire building was moved a distance of several inches from its former position. Four men and a boy were in the mill at the time. All of them were injured to some extent, but it is thought that they will recover.

Death from the Careless Handling of a Gun.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, Ohio, Nov. 14.—George Adkins, a farmer at South Point, ten miles above here, last night blew into a gun which had been loaded by a neighbor, who had borrowed and loaded it without his knowledge. His foot slipped from the hammer and the gun exploded, blowing the entire top of his head off. He leaves a family.

Loss of a Schooner Off Au Sauble.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 14.—Passengers who arrived on the schooner Sherman, from Alpena this morning, reports the schooner M. E. Carrington sunk in 9 feet of water off Au Sauble. She had on board 500 barrels of flour and 5,000 bushels of grain, consigned to Alpena.

Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Duncan Cargill, son of H. A. Cargill, of New York, was drowned on Monday in the San Joaquin River, at Webb's Landing.

NEWS ITEMS.

Page County Iowa, has commenced building a $100,000 Court-House at Clarinda.

—The snow drifts were fully two feet deep in places on the prairie last Monday morning. We believe this beats anything seen in this locality since the fall of 1840; at that time people of this county went in sleds to political rallies.—*La Porte (Ind.) Argus.*

—The Polk County (Ia.) Sheriff's fees in the recent sale of the Des Moines Valley Road amount to $16,000. It is said that he agreed to do the business for $250, but since the sale has put in his claim for the full amount, and will probably get it.

—The work on the new State-House of Illinois is progressing satisfactorily. The roof of the main building is nearly completed, and the roof of the wings is rapidly advancing. From the well-posted books of Secretary Beveridge we learn that the total expenditures on all accounts up to Oct. 1, 1873, have been $2,066,961.29, leaving a balance of $1,433,039 of the constitutional appropriation. This will complete the building and leave a large credit to the original estimate made by Mr. Piquenard, the architect and superintendent.—*Illinois State Register.*

—During the recent election contest in Mercer County, N. J., the candidates for Sheriff were A. W. Smith, Republican, and Benjamin F. Walton, Democrat. The judges of election, on the first count, reported Smith's election by eighteen majority. Then commenced the tug of war. A clerk of election in the Third Ward of Trenton called attention to the discrepancy between the count as taken by him and that by the judges. The clerk's count, if correct, would reduce Smith's majority to three. The alleged error led to a general count by the Board of Canvassers, and the result was the election of Walton by a majority of three. When the announcement was made in Trenton, Smith's friends were wild with indignation.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Nov. 14.

Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Augusta, Goderich, salt.
Steam-barge Chas. Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Carlingford, Erie, coal.
Schr Nashua, Oswego, coal.
Schr Margaret Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Steam-barge Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge J. S. Newhouse, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Europe, Montreal, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Lewis Day, Menominee, sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Norman, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Peerless, Hancock, sundries.
Steam-barge East Saginaw, Bay City, salt.

CLEARED............Nov. 14.

Schr H. C. Heg, Portage Lake, 600 bu oats, 80 brls flour, 25 brls beef, 10 tons feed.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, 54,000 bu corn.
Schr F. Gardner, Buffalo, 24,286 bu corn.
Barge Clement, Detroit, 27,500 bu corn.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 9,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn, 100 brls beef, 70 brls salt, 50 brls lime, and sundries.
Brig N. M. Standart, Buffalo, 19,00 bu corn.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 425 brls flour, 85 brls pork, 40 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu wheat, 80 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Jennie, Sheboygan, 3,000 bu corn.
Schr C. G. Mixer, Brockville, 14,758 bu wheat, 200 brls pork.
Scow Rowena, Montague, 400 bu corn, 8 tons feed, 4 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 200 brls flour.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 48,000 bu wheat.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn, 8,000 bu rye.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 17,121 bu corn, 50 bags timothy seed.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 30,000 bu wheat.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, 100 brls flour.

Lake Freights

were more active and firmer at the close, quotable at 6@6½c for corn and 6½@7c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs T. P. Sheldon, C. J. Wells, wheat, and J. D. Sawyer and Sam Flint, corn, on owners' account; prop Townsend and barge J. S. Fay, wheat at 7c; prop Fountain City, corn through to Boston at 27c. To Ogdensburgh—Schr Reindeer, corn at 12½c. To Cape Vincent—Schr L. S. Hammond, corn on owners' account. Total, 10. Capacity, equal to 180,000 bu wheat and 110,000 bu corn. The schr W. Keller was taken for wheat to Buffalo on private terms; capacity, 16,500 bu.

Illinois & Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—ARRIVED—North America, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 13,280 bu bran; R. E. Goodell, Ottawa, 3,000 bu corn, 4,500 bu oats, 28 bu barley; prop Wasp, Summit, 35 yds stone; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, 89 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 72 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Gen. McPherson, Lemont, 66 yds stone.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—Evening—ARRIVED—Brilliant, East Morris, 150 tons coal; T. Ryburn, Marseilles, 1,500 bu corn, 6,500 bu oats.

CLEARED—Gen. Rosecrans, East Morris, light; Peter and Paul, 125 brls salt for Ottawa, 25,695 ft lumber, 3,800 lath for Joliet, 40,469 ft lumber for Lemont; Sunbeam, Morris, 85,622 ft lumber, 6,600 lath.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—PASSED UP—Props Alaska, Alleghany and barges, Hercules and barges; schrs J. Miner, Triumph.
PASSED DOWN—Prop Nashua; schr Senator.
WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Nov. 14—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props A. Smith, J. L. Hurd; schrs Jennie Graham, West Side, Czar, James Platt, W. G. Grant, Goshawk, Goffe, Grace Murry, M. Middiler.
PASSED UP—Props Sanilac, Chicago, New York; bark Peshtigo; schrs Swallow, St. Lawrence.
WIND—Southwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

To Dr. Helmbold's Patients.

The celebrated Ext. Buchu, of which Dr. Helmbold was the originator, is still performing wonderful cures of obscure diseases of the urinary organs, restoring shattered constitutions, and overcoming debility and diseases arising from imprudence or excess. This great diuretic never fails. Patients should be particular to get the genuine, which bears the Doctor's signature. All druggists sell it. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
OFFER

The following among Hundreds of Special Bargains now selling at corner
Madison and Peoria-sts.

CORSETS.

French Wove Corsets 40 cents; would be cheap at 75c.
Regular $1.50 French Wove Corsets for $1 pair.
The following genuine imported French Corsets are warranted best shapes and qualities, and to be the goods usually retailed at the prices quoted. They are an auction purchase and an unusual bargain:
Regular $4.50 Corset for $2.50.
Regular $3.50 Corset for $2.00.
Regular $2.50 Corset for $1.50.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Hose, 18 cts., half price.
Ribbed Merino Hose, White and Colored, 12½ cts. pair.
Regular-Made White Cotton Hose, 25 cts., a bargain.
Children's Fancy All-Wool Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Children's Scarlet and White Merino Hose, 20 cts.
Rich qualities of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Wool Hosiery, cheap.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, a good article, 65c.
Men's colored Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50 cts.
Large assortment of finer Underwear, very cheap.
Children's Knit Leggins, 25 cts. pair.

GLOVES.

3,000 pairs genuine Paris Kid Gloves, equal to any in quality, reduced from $1.75 to $1 a pair—in colors only.
"Thomson's Best" 2-button Kid Gloves at $1.50, regular price is $2.25—in colors only.
Good 2-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, $1 a pair.
Good 1-button Kid Gloves, Colored and Black, 85 cents a pair.
Assorted lot Ladies' and Children's Winter Gloves, 25 cts. a pair.

FLANNELS.

Canterbury Shaker Flannel, 12½ cts.
Good White Domet Flannels at 20 and 25 cts.
Good White All-Wool do., 30c, 35c, and upwards.
Good Red All-Wool do., 25c upwards.
Fine All-Wool Fancy Shirting Flannels, 40 cts., formerly 65.
Fine All-Wool double-width Shirting Flannels, 75 cts., formerly $1.25.
Red Opera Flannels, 25 cts. yard.
Great bargains in Blankets.

WOOLENS.

Lines of Cassimeres for Boys' wear, 35, 45, 65, 75 cts. and upward—great bargains.
Heavy Cassimeres for Men's wear, 65, 80, and 90 cts.
A large lot of heavy dark Scotch Cassimeres at $1.00, well worth $1.50.
Heavy Black Waterproofs at 75 and 85 cts.
Navy Blue Waterproofs.
Great bargains in Black Beavers and other Cloakings.

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.
Cor. Madison & Peoria-sts.

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEW IMPROVED
REMINGTON SEWING-MACHINE
AWARDED
THE "MEDAL FOR PROGRESS,"
AT VIENNA, 1873,
The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.
No Sewing-Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A Few Good Reasons:

1.—A New Invention, thoroughly tested, and secured by Letters Patent.
2.—Makes a Perfect Lock Stitch, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.
3.—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless, and Rapid—best combination of qualities.
4.—Durable—runs for years without repairs.
5.—Will do all varieties of Work and Fancy Stitching in a superior manner.
6.—Is most easily managed by the operator. Length of stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be threaded without passing thread through holes.
7.—Design Simple, Ingenious, Elegant. Forming the stitch without the use of Cog-Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams, or Lever-Arms. Has the Automatic Drop Feed, which insures uniform length of stitch at any speed. Has our new Thread-Controller, which allows easy movement of needle-bar and prevents injury to thread.
8.—Construction most careful and finished. It is manufactured by the most skillful and experienced mechanics, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address Remington Sewing-Machine Co., Western Office 235 State-st., Chicago, Ill., for Agencies or Information.

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THE GREAT PRESERVER OF
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PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, unrivaled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A prevention and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER, BALL & HOYT,
30 & 32 West Washington-st.,
CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LETOURNEUX & PAGE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. C. J. Page, having purchased the interest of T. J. Letourneux, assumes all the liabilities of said firm.

T. J. LETOURNEUX,
S. C. J. PAGE.

I respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of our friends and the public generally.

Chicago, Nov. 14, 1873. S. C. J. PAGE.

DRY GOODS.

PEAKE,
OPDYCKE
& CO.

Special Notice
TO THE
DRY GOODS
TRADE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS,
ON AND AFTER
November 10.

While giving the same terms of CREDIT, as heretofore, TO RESPONSIBLE DEALERS who are not able to make immediate payment, they will offer to
Thirty-Day or Prompt Cash Buyers,
Their LARGE STOCK of over
One Million Dollars
At an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, and a very great reduction from prices now ruling.
They want every Merchant who is able to pay
CASH NOW
To understand that this advertisement
Means Business.

427 & 429 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
The only known remedy for
Bright's Disease,
And a Positive Remedy for
GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland.
STONE IN THE BLADDER,
Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.
KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,
Existing in Men, Women, and Children,
NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.
Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.
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Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID Wholesale Druggists; also by E. BURNHAM & SON, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

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This BEAUTIFUL SABBATH SCHOOL SONG BOOK is sold at $30 per hundred in Bds.; $25 per hundred in Paper.

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A High Class Literary and Social Periodical. The Largest Magazine Published. Two or more complete Stories, by Eminent Writers, in each Number. Authentic Works of Travel and Biography, and Articles on Topics of General Interest. Contents of First Number: Travels in Portugal—Our Next War—Olivia Tempest, a Novel by John Dangerfield, author of "Grace Tolmar"—Rabelais: a Critical Biography—A Spiritualistic Seance—Horses and Riders—Giulio Vescona: a Tale.
Annual Subscription, payable in advance, $1.75; post free to any part of the United States and Canada.
London: WARD, LOCK & TYLER. Paternoster Row.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The improvement in financial affairs in this, as well as in nearly all the other principal cities, is noticeable from day to day. The advance in the price of gold, and the prospect that it will continue, has already imparted a buoyant feeling to the grain and stock markets. The advance in the prices of grain, stocks, securities, etc., etc., used as collaterals for loans, is the most important influence that can be brought to bear to restore confidence to the business community. The rise of gold is, therefore, an effectual means of overcoming the present paralysis of trade and industrial interests, and in this view of the case the Administration is probably disposed to favor the advance of the gold premium by assuming a warlike attitude on the Cuban question, and thus making an occasion for issuing the whole of the "$44,000,000 reserve" of greenbacks in repairing the navy so as to be prepared for emergencies. There is no doubt that the navy, what there is of it, needs repairing badly enough, if we make any pretensions to having a navy at all, and it is probable that the next suggestion that will come from the Administration will be the increase of ships-of-war.

This would find plenty of advocates, as it would stimulate iron ship-building in this country, and indirectly impart activity to the whole iron interest, as well as causing a further advance in the price of gold, and by this means also stimulating speculation in commodities.

Aside, however, from the presumed willingness of the Administration to favor the advance of gold, there is real ground for it in the falling off in the public revenue both from duties on imports and from internal taxes. Notwithstanding the last seven-years' talk about specie resumption and the recent prospects of such a consummation, the probabilities now are that we are on the eve of another recoil from the hard-pan of specie payments. The currency which has been so greedily hoarded in all parts of the country, because, as compared with commodities, it has rapidly risen in value during the last two months, will now be set in motion and hustled rapidly from place to place, because, as compared with commodities, it is depreciating.

IN THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET

there is an evident tendency toward an easier condition. High rates are demanded for money in the open market yet, but the supply offered at 18 and 20 per cent is larger than it was a few days ago. The disposition to hoard money is undoubtedly passing away.

New York exchange is still so scarce as to cause the shipment of currency to the East. Some considerable amounts of currency are also going to the country in payment for hogs, but from other sections there is an influx of currency sufficient to balance the outflow.

Cook County bonds are now quotable at 91 to 92 cents.

THE 3. 65-100 PER CENT BOND SCHEME,

which, according to our Washington dispatches of this morning, the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend to Congress, is susceptible of being made a means of stimulating speculation and the more rapid circulation of money. If the Government issues the proposed bonds in small denominations, say $100s and $25s, there is no doubt that it will cause the funding of a large amount of greenbacks in them. The individuals who are now savings depositors would invest a large portion of their means. Like the old compound-interest notes, the small denominations of these bonds would circulate to a considerable extent as money. One hindrance to the circulation of any interest-bearing obligation is the trouble of computing the accrued interest. But if these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, and fractions thereof, the interest at 1 cent per day on the $100 would be a simple calculation. These bonds, if not a legal-tender themselves, would at least be always exchangeable at par for legal-tenders at the pleasure of the holders in any city where there was a Sub-Treasury. Their value, therefore, would not fluctuate with the rise and fall of gold in the same ratio as the other bonds of the Government. All these features would make the proposed 3.65-100 per cent bonds more available for circulation as money than any other interest-bearing obligation ever issued by the Government, and it is not improbable that their issue would be, to some extent, like the issue of more currency, only that the 3.65-100 per cent gold interest would have a tendency to appreciate the whole volume of currency nearer to a par with gold. By the issue of these bonds, the Government would, in fact, be offering a premium of 3.65-100 per cent per annum gold interest *for greenbacks over other bankable funds.*

The greenbacks which the Government would receive for these 3.65-100 per cent bonds would probably be paid out by the Treasury in the further purchase of more of the 5-20s. The net result, therefore, of the new bond issues would be the conversion of the 5-20s into a new variety of paper currency. Of course, it would be impossible to convert 6 per cent bonds into 3.65-100 per cent bonds for popular holding and limited circulation as currency without *paying the cost* of the difference in interest. The point where this cost would come in would be in the currency premium paid for the 5-20s when bought according to the plan of bond-purchases heretofore pursued by the Treasury. During the last four and a-half years, the Treasury has purchased 5-20 bonds to the par value of $323,253,800. The cost of these bonds in currency was $363,012,332. The aggregate premium, in currency, therefore, was $39,758,532, or an average of 12.27-100 per cent. Now, if future purchases of 5-20s made with greenbacks drawn into the Treasury by the new bonds should be made at as high an average premium as in the past, it would take five years for the saving of the difference between the 6 per cent interest on the 5-20s and the 3.65-100 per cent interest on the proposed new bonds, to extinguish the principal of the premium paid for the 5-20s, and a further period of probably three years to make up the interest on the premium. In short, it might be said that at the end of eight or nine years the cost of converting the 6 per cent 5-20s into 3.65-100 per cent bonds would be overcome by the saving of interest.

THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS WAR.

The sensational reports telegraphed from New York to all parts of the country in regard to the competition between the two great dry goods houses of H. B. Claflin & Co. and A. T. Stewart & Co., and the consequent reduction of prices, seems to partake of the character of an auction ruse to draw country buyers to New York in preference to other cities. Inquiry among the wholesale dry goods houses of Chicago will show that there is not an article of staple or seasonable goods that cannot be bought *just as low in Chicago as in New York.* In fact, the general marking down of prices of dry goods began in Chicago before it did in New York; and two weeks ago, when a prominent house here took the initiative, the effect was to temporarily put the prices of some qualities of goods below the prices in New York.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	113¼	114¼
U. S. 5-20s of '62	107¼	107¾
U. S. 5-20s of '64	108¾	109
U. S. 5-20s of '65	108¾	109¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	111¼	111¼@112¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	112¼	113¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	112¼	112¾
10-40s	106¼	107
U. S. 5s (new issue)	106¼	106¾
U. S. currency 6s	109¼	110¼
Gold (full weight)	108¼	109
Gold coupons	108¼	109
Gold exchange		109¼

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Sterling, 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¼	Coupons, '67	113¼
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	113
Coupons, '64	109	10-40s	107
Coupons, '65	109¼	Currency 6s	109¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	112¼	New 5s	106¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	86	Virginias, old	33¼
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	21
Tennessees, new	68	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	58	St. Paul pfd	50¼
Western Union	55½	Wabash	30¼
Quicksilver	19	Wabash pfd	55
Adams Express	82	Ft. Wayne	88
Wells Fargo	63	Terre Haute	5
American Express	56	Terre Haute pfd	10
United States Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	91
Pacific Mail	27¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	92
New York Central	87½	Ohio & Mississippi	24¼
Erie	43	C., C. & C.	27½
Erie pfd	63	C., B. & Q.	88
Harlem	109	Lake Shore	65¾
Harlem pfd	112	Indiana Central	18½
Michigan Central	77¼	Illinois Central	93
Michigan Central pfd	76¼	Union Pacific stocks	18⅝
Northwestern	38¼	Union Pacific bonds	74¼
Northwestern pfd	61¼	Central Pacific bonds	88
Rock Island (ex. div.)	87¼	Del., Lack. & West	88
N. J. Central	90	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	27¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Nov. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 153 Lytle st, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Milwaukee av, n w cor of Will st, triangle lot of 76¼x107 3-10 ft, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $5,000.

Warren av, 150 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x125 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $3,150.

West Madison st, 225 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x127 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $3,500.

Division st, n w cor of Leavitt st, s f, 48 9-10x124 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $2,000.

Harbine st, 300 ft e of Western av, s f, 25x135 ft, dated Aug. 25; consideration, $790.

Rhodes av, 83¼ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 17¼x95¼ ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $2,600.

Prairie av, 318 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 37½x135 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration $8,000.

Indiana av, 240 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $7,500.

Twenty-second st, n w cor of Oakley, s f, 24½x131¼ ft, dated March 3; consideration, $1,200.

Wood st, 168 ft n of North av, e f, undivided ¼ of 24x129 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $300.

Hubbard st, 24 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 13; consideration, $1,425.

Jackson st, s e corner of St. Louis av, n f, 75x253 ft dated Nov. 8; consideration, $3,750.

West Sixteenth st, 315 ft e of Rockwell st, s f, 100x124 ft, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $3,500.

West Indiana st, n e corner of Lincoln st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,600.

Michigan av, 100 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 25 8-10x161 3-10 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $10,250.

Hamilton st, 48¼ ft s of Jackson st, e f, 24x128 ft, dated Nov. 14; consideration, $3,600.

West Madison st, 96 ft w of Honore st, n f, 24x125 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $4,000.

Wilcox st, e of California av, n f, 26x125 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $2,800.

Dussold st, 350 ft w of Jefferson st, s f, 25x83 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $1,600.

Hoyne st, 74 ft n of Le Moyne st, e f, 24x150 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $1,025.

Leavitt st, 50 ft s of Ewing place, w f, 48x150 ft, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $1,100.

Wesson st, s of and near Oak st, w f, 17½x70 ft, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $1,700.

Clay st, near n e corner of Dayton st, Sub-Lot 2, with buildings, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $1,100.

Undivided 1-5 interest in Osborne's part e ½ w ½ of s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $10,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 30, in Mount Pleasant, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 9 in Iglehart's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13 (5 acres) dated Nov. 11; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 8, in Block 1, of Lyman's re-subdivision in Lyman's s e ¼, Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated July 3; consideration, $5,000.

Same as the above, dated July 3; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 3 and east 2 acres of Lot 4, in McCaffery & Murphy's e ½ of s e ¼, Sec. 2, 38, 13, dated July 3; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 24, in Block 4, of Phare & Sackett's part of e ½ n e ¼, Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 31; consideration, $350.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 5 to 10, in Block 6, in Clyde, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,747	3,700	6,158	3,695
Wheat, bu	73,800	65,720	706,877	102,019
Corn, bu	51,228	41,630	90,107	137,191
Oats, bu	24,190	21,560	67,461	36,291
Rye, bu	1,480	3,997	...	1,200
Barley, bu	10,850	15,510	44,179	7,013
Grass seed, lbs	52,820	36,300	14,000	3,800
Flax seed, lbs	54,600	40,500	84,000	...
Broom-corn, lbs	30,930	61,130	27,617	16,110
Cured meats, lbs	83,940	36,250	1016,088	552,800
Beef, brls	100	...	...	265
Pork, brls	...	50	1,108	2,140
Lard, lbs	16,700	7,600	622,080	179,147
Tallow, lbs	11,980	14,308	...	124,712
Butter, lbs	59,094	53,855	10,800	33,960
Dressed hogs, No.	3	54	...	...
Live hogs, No.	21,143	14,002	3,911	5,416
Cattle, No.	790	1,872	657	703
Sheep, No.	960	1,212	...	...
Hides, lbs	177,825	73,992	51,261	45,000
Highwines, brls	188	200	155	253
Wool, lbs	55,350	68,491	109,802	97,290
Potatoes, bu	3,246	2,291	1,017	42
Lumber, m feet	2,618	2,609	2,006	1,802
Shingles, m	610	2,103	1,330	1,450
Lath, m	90	370	70	179
Salt, brls	73	2,006	2,797	2,823

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,161 bu wheat; 6,546 bu corn; 4,657 bu oats; 738 bu rye; 466 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 187 cars wheat; 134 cars corn, 9,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 17 cars oats, 2,600 bu No. 2 do by canal; 8 cars rye; 20 cars barley. Total (366 cars), 149,000 bu.

From Aug. 4 to Nov. 13 has dragged the case arising out of the 264 bu of hot corn loaded into a vessel from the warehouse of Vincent, Nelson & Co. during the temporary absence of the Inspector. The case excited a good deal of comment at the time, and ought to have been settled up long before yesterday. The Warehouse Company paid about half the damages claimed.

It is estimated that the product of Eastern coal this year will reach 18,000,000 tons; an excess of 750,000 tons over that of last year.

The style of the Registrar's testimony given before the Warehouse Investigating Committee reminds one of the talk of the Widow Nickleby, and Flora, who was born Casby. If both of those were well amalgamated, the result of that would be a close approximation to this.

The mode of conducting the registration business seems to be not unlike that pursued in a naturalization mill, prior to an exciting election. There appears to be very little inquiry into the character of the paper before applying the official stamp. How do grain-dealers know that a big lot of grain may not be split, and re-split, and the dividing process still further repeated; all the results being on the market at once? The only interruption to the process that is suggested in the evidence of the Chief is, that he will not "split" about it unless forced to do so by the voice of public opinion as heard through the press.

The grain shortage referred to in this column of yesterday was understated by us. The deficit on the 10,000 bu, when weighed at Pittsburgh, was 464 bu, and a few bushels more when weighed at New York, apparently justifying the inference that the North Side house had put in some 450 bu less than the owner of the grain was entitled to. That deficit of 4½ per cent over and above what appeared to be the legitimate shortage due to waste is a rather severe tax on the shippper. It suggests that the man who weighed out that grain to the cars probably felt the full force of the significant hint brought out before the Investigating Committee, that the man who cannot make a little on the handling of several millions of bushels ought to be discharged. Another 10,000 bu lot shipped about the same time, from the same house, showed a deficit of 450 bu. And the cars used in both these cases were new ones—so well built as to be almost water-tight.

How much additional trouble and expense would be incurred by weighing the cars on the railroad, before and after being emptied and filled? Why trust the elevators implicitly in the important matter of weights?

As we have often claimed, the cheating in grain is not all done in this city, or at points east of Chicago. The doctrine of moral depravity holds good for the country as well as for the city. A lot of corn arrived a day or two since at the Union Elevator, in cars 3168, 522, 780, 2926, 512, 1308, 2448, 1488, and 3140, which purported to be dry corn, but had a bottom layer of new shelled corn, perfectly soft. The cheat was detected by the Inspectors in time to prevent the mixture from being run into bins containing other sound corn, and the lot was inspected as old and new mixed rejected. It came from west of Dwight station.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were again stronger to-day, and some of them were quite excited. Grain receipts were light, and the shipping movement free, while the foreign markets were generally strong, and the rise in the gold premium still further tended to increase the paper prices of exportable produce. The dispatches indicated some commercial excitement in the East over the probabilities of a war with Spain; but there were very few here who seemed to think such a collision more than barely possible, and, hence, any effect on quotations was only of a secondary character. Prominent among the causes of the firmer feeling of the past two or three days is the fact of an easier money market for grain men, which enables several to swing out a line of business who have been forced to lie idle nearly ever since the panic began. Some operators say that the advance in the prices of wheat and corn is the result of a bull movement, but, if so, it is a most grateful movement to those who have produce to sell, the class which is the backbone of commerce. If they cannot realize fair prices for their property, they cannot afford to buy the things which form the staples of our wholesale trade, and commerce languishes that the bears may thrive.

In the market for domestic dry goods, the general situation was unchanged. The tendency of the general reduction of prices by the two leading New York dry goods houses is to depress trade, and further weaken values here, though as yet the effect is not noticeable, the volume of sales being about the same as on the earlier days of the week. Prices continue easy. Groceries were reported quiet, almost to dullness. Orders were, almost without exception, confined to meeting current necessities, and the aggregate distribution was by no means as large as it should be at this season of the year. The question of restoring the duties on tea and coffee is now being agitated, and this will no doubt stimulate the demand for those staples, and will serve to check the downward course of prices. Sugars are selling quite freely and are held with more confidence, as it is evident that they cannot go materially lower. Syrups, rice, soaps, candles, and spices are easy. The butter market was without new features. Good to choice qualities were in demand at full prices, while low grades were to a greater or less extent neglected. Cheese remains quiet and unchanged. Nothing new was noted in the fish, dried fruits, and canned goods markets, a moderate amount of sales being accomplished at substantially yesterday's quotations. Leather was dull and weak, as were also paints, pig iron, and wood. Oils sold to a fair extent at former quotations, or at 17@17½c for carbon; 75@78c for extra winter lard; 97c@$1.02 for linseed, and at 50c for turpentine.

Business at the lumber yards continues fair for the season, and prices remain without material alteration. Cargo lumber was dull, though the offerings are being slowly reduced, and at previous prices, country merchants being the principal purchasers. The usual small number of orders for metals, nails, and iron were received, and placed, generally at previous prices, though the market for any of the articles enumerated is not very firm, and large lots, at least of iron, could be bought at slight concessions. Norway iron was quoted ½c lower. Salt continues active and firm, at $1.80 for Saginaw and Onondaga fine, and $1.85 for coarse. The demand for broom-corn and hops was still of a limited character, and quotations remain the same. Hay was steady, and in fair demand on local account and shipment to the lumber regions. Seeds were dull and weak. The demand for hides continue to keep pace with the supply, and the market is apparently firm at former quotations. The inquiry for potatoes continues fair, and choice sound lots were firm. Game and poultry in good condition sold readily, but common stock was slow.

Lake freights were more active and somewhat firmer, especially towards the close, vessel-owners being less anxious to name rates than heretofore, being deterred by the recent disasters. Buffalo rates were quotable at 6@6½c on corn, and 6½@7c on wheat. To Oswego wheat was taken at 12c, and corn to Boston at 27c on through rate. A total of ten charters was reported, which will carry out 180,000 bu wheat and 110,000 bu corn. Steamer-room was in better demand early.

Highwines were active and firm at the quotation of the past four days, sales being reported of 400 brls at 87c per gallon. The market closed nominally stronger at 87@87½, in sympathy with a reported advance in New York to 93½c, which makes wines worth fully 88c in this market, and the article scarce. The offerings were about all cleared off the Board to-day.

Dressed hogs were inactive, and nominal at about $4.50 per 100 lbs for December delivery.

Provisions were active and stronger all around. The market opened with a rather weak feeling, owing to a reported decline in live hogs; but buyers soon appeared in such force as to enable holders to realize an advance of 25@37½c per brl on cash pork, 10@20c on future delivery of do, ⅛c per lb for lard, chiefly on the more deferred options, ⅛c per lb on meats, and ¼c on green hams. This, too, in the face of the fact that pork was quoted weaker in New York. The advance in the gold premium helped prices of lard and meats, and the number of orders here was much greater than on any previous day of the season, while a smaller percentage of them seemed to be limited to a set figure. It was simply, "buy me" so and so; and it was bought. It is not improbable that some of the orders on foreign account were given under the firm expectation of a war with Spain, induced by the receipt of the news, which only came here later in the day, to the effect that all on board the Virginius had been executed. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.80@11.87½; do seller December, $11.85@11.90; seller January, $12.00@12.05; seller February, $12.40@12.50; prime mess pork, $10.00@10.25; extra prime do, $8.00@8.25. Lard, cash or seller November, 6⅝@6¾c for old, and 6½c for new, do, seller December, 7@7⅛c; do, seller January, 7¼c; do, seller February, 7½c. Green hams at 6¼@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7½@8¼c. Green shoulders at 3⅝c; rough sides, 5⅛@5¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5½c; do short clear, 5¾@5⅞c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 3⅝c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 5⅞c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅞c; do short clear, 6@6⅛c; do long cut hams, 7@7½c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $17.50@18.00. Citytallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork (new) at $11.87½; 50 brls do at $11.80; 1,000 brls do, seller January, at $12.00; 500 brls do, seller February, at $12.50; 1,250 brls do at $12.40; 500 brls do at $12.37½; 50 brls clear pork at $13.00; 50 brls old pork at $11.50; 1,250 tcs lard at 6⅝c; 350 tcs do at 6⅝c (loose); 250 tcs do, seller December, at $7.05; 750 tcs do, seller January, at 7¼c; 750 tcs do, seller February, at 7½c; 1,100 tcs do at $7.40; 1,250 tcs do at 7⅝c; 40,000 lbs shoulders, green, at 3⅝c, 60,000 lbs do, part salted, at 3⅞c; 50,000 lbs do on private terms; 600 boxes short ribs at 6c; 2,750 boxes (equal amounts) of long and short clear, seller December, at 6c; 500 boxes do at 5⅞c; 60,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs, special cut) at 7c; 7,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 6¾c; 5,000 pcs and 80,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 6½c; 6,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 6⅛c; 300 tcs sweet-pickled hams, 5 to 10 days old, at 7¼c; 100 brls beef hams at $18.00.

Flour was rather more active than yesterday, being in very good demand on export account, with a fair number of local buyers. Holders generally insisted on an advance of 12½@25c per brl, in view of the further rise in wheat, and the inside was willingly conceeded by several buyers, though it was not effected in all cases. Winter extras were relatively weak. Buckwheat flour was firm, and bran 25c per ton higher. Sales were reported of 300 brls white winter extras on private terms; 300 brls spring extras and 200 brls do (Favorite) at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do (Baker's) at $5.15; 150 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls do at $4.00; 2,500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.00; 350 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls rye at $4.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.00; 50 brls do at $9.00. Total, 4,550 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.50, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to good white winter	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12½
Red winter	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.00 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.00 @ 5.00
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 6.50
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	2.75 @ 4.00
Common do	2.25 @ 2.75
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.50 @ 9.50
Bran	11.50 @12.00

Wheat was active, and 3½@4c higher. The receipts were smaller than usual, and considerably exceeded by the shipments of yesterday, while the English markets were quoted stronger, with a fair Continental demand, and New York was held higher, being aided by the advance in the gold premium to 9@9½c. This incited a further demand for shipment, the orders being more numerous than yesterday, and that was accompanied by a more urgent inquiry from both divisions of the men who belong to the speculative class. The short-interest were very anxious to fill in, and asked for settlements much more freely than heretofore, while there were apparently a good many who wanted to invest, under the impression that the market will improve still further. The demand from all classes was, however, much less towards the close of the session, and the last hour was comparatively quiet and steady at a reduction of 1½c from the extreme prices of the day. Seller December, the principal option dealt in, opened at 99c, advanced to 99⅝c, declined to 99⅛c, rose to $1.01½, receeded to $1.00, and closed at $1.00½@1.00⅝. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.00@1.01, closing at $1.00½ for straight, and closed at $1.00⅝ for Northwestern in North Side houses. Seller the month ruled about ½c below cash. Seller January was very irregular, at 2½@3½c above the price for December, closing at $1.02⅝@1.03. Seller February was nominal at about 5½@6c above December. No. 1 spring sold at $1.06@1.08; the outside in the Northwestern elevator. No. 3 spring closed at 93½c, and rejected do at 86½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.07; 400 bu do at $1.06¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.06; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.08; 1,200 bu do at $1.07; 14,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.01; 37,600 bu do at $1.00⅝; 60,600 bu do at $1.00½; 1,200 bu do at $1.00¼; 10,400 bu do at $1.00; 3,100 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03; 1,600 bu do at $1.01; 3,200 bu do at $1.00⅝; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at 93½c; 5,000 bu do at 93c; 800 bu rejected at 86½c. Total, 146,300 bu.

Corn was active, and 1½c higher, though irregular, as in the case of wheat, and falling off somewhat during the last hour of the session. Liverpool was quoted stronger, which fact, coupled with the advance in gold, caused New York to be quoted 3c higher. Our receipts were again small, and considerably exceeded by the shipments; while the shipping demand, though only moderate, and chiefly on the part of vessel owners who wanted to secure cargoes, was yet greater than the current supply. This brought out the speculative element in force, causing many of the shorts to fill in eagerly, and inducing others to buy for investment. There was a good deal of talk to-day about corn having seen its worst for this winter, and likely now to feel the legitimate effect of a short crop under diminished receipts from farmers who are able to avoid further sacrifices at the low rates which have been touched since the panic began. Seller December opened at 38½c, advanced to 39c, receded to 38⅝c, rose to 39½c, and closed easier at 38⅞@39c. Seller January averaged about 1c above December, closing with holders at 40c. Cash No. 2 spring closed at 38½c, and strictly fresh receipts of do at 38⅝c, with high mixed about 39c, and rejected at 36½c for old. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu high mixed at 39½c; 8,400 bu do at 39½c; 5,000 bu do at 39c; 4,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 800 bu No. 2 at 39½c; 37,500 bu do at 39c; 35,000 bu do at 38⅞c; 4,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 38,000 bu do at 39½c; 4,000 bu do at 38⅝c; 47,400 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu rejected at 37c; 2,000 bu do at 36½c; 400 bu do at 35½c; 800 bu do at 35c; 18,000 bu No. 2 at 39½c afloat. Total, 221,100 bu.

Oats were quiet and averaged nearly 1c higher, but were rather weak. The market opened out high, in sympathy with wheat and oats, but fell off in interest, the two leading operators being absent—one in corn, and the other going out of the city. The receipts were quite small, as compared with the shipments, and New York was quoted 1c higher. Seller December sold at 30½@31c, closing at 30½c. Seller January sold at 31¼@31½c, closing at 31½c. Seller the month sold at 29⅞@30½c, closing strong at 30c, with little offered. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 2,400 bu do at 30¼c; 4,200 bu do at 30c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 31c; 1,200 bu do at 30½c; 9,800 bu rejected at 28½c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 33½c, free on cars. Total, 33,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½@1c higher, being in fair demand and scarce, as the receipts continue very small, though slightly more in volume than for two or three days past. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2 at 61½c, and 1,200 bu do at 61c. Other grades were unmentioned.

Barley was quiet, but strong, advancing 6@7c per bu, under the fact of very limited offerings, coupled with a better demand. The market for No. 2 opened at $1.21, but advanced to $1.26, and closed at $1.25; do seller December sold early at $1.22, and closed at $1.25 bid. No. 3 sold as high as 88c for receipts in preferred houses (N. W.), and closed at about 84@85c in the Rock Island Elevator. No. 3 closed at 87c for seller December. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.26; 1,600 bu do at $1.25; 2,400 bu do at $1.24; 2,000 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.21; 400 bu No. 3 at 88c; 2,000 bu do at 86c; 4,400 bu do at 85c; 5,400 bu do at 84c; 1,600 bu do at 83½c; 800 bu do at 82c; 400 bu rejected at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 2,000 bu do at 66c; 1,200 bu do at 64c; 400 bu by sample at 86c on track. Total, 26,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 14.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast in continual demand; cargoes on passage quiet. Cargoes of corn on passage strong. Fair average quality mixed corn on passage, or for shipment in December or January, 32s 6d. English country markets quiet, French country markets firm. Mark Lane—Wheat unchanged. Corn improving. Liverpool—California wheat, 12s 9d @13s 5d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 10d.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat and corn were active and higher, the former closing at 1½c and corn at ½c advance. Wheat closed at $1.01⅝ cash; sold at $1.00@1.01¼ seller December, and $1.03@1.04 seller January, both options closing at the outside. Corn sold at 38⅝@39½c seller December, closing at the outside, and at 39⅞@40⅝c for January, closing at 40⅝c. In provisions a sale was reported of 500 tcs lard at 7½c seller February. A schooner carrying about 16,500 bu was taken for wheat to Buffalo, on private terms.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

ALCOHOL—Was more active and firm at $1.74@1.79.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is considerable inquiry for choice beans to fill small orders, and, under moderate offerings, prices are steady. Peas were dull. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.60; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BROOM-CORN—A few small orders are placed each day, but the general market is very quiet. There are some indications of an improvement in the demand. Some inquiries have been made here and in the interior by Eastern manufacturers, and it is thought that their stocks are getting low. We again quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were quiet and unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℘ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ℘ brl; white sand, ℘ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℘ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ℘ brl; fire brick, ℘ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ℘ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Only slight change was noticeable in the butter market. The demand was fair and nearly equaled the supply; hence sellers were enabled to sustain prices, though the prevalent feeling was scarcely as firm as at the close of last week. Choice qualities continue in light supply and sell at 25@30c. We quote: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

BAGGING—This market was steadier. At the late decline stocks are held with confidence, the opinion seeming to prevail among jobbers that no further material reduction will take place. We repeat our list as follows: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks 63@65c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in fair request and steady. Lard tierces sold at $1.65. The demand for flour barrels is up to the average, but other manufactured work is quiet. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $3.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 500 pork barrels at $1.47½c, delivered; 51 do at $1.45; 88 tierces at $1.65.

CHEESE—Continues quiet at nominally unchanged prices. The few orders received were promptly filled within the range of the annexed quotations: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week, where they may be considered steady. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $9.50@10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

EGGS—The offerings were small and with a fair local demand. Prices were strong at 22@23c for fresh packages, some parties asking 24c. Pickled lots were slow at 17@19c.

FEATHERS—Were quiet and easy, as follows: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—Remain dull at former prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.20@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.20; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were moving to a moderate extent only, and values were not subjected to any material fluctuation, ruling comparatively steady, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@18c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.55@2.65; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@12c; Zante currants, new, 7@7½c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 34@35c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13@13½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate request. There is less doing in car lots of apples, and the stocks in store are accumulating. Cranberries are slow. California fruit and lemons were in moderate request. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ℘ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $2.00@13.00 ℘ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $6.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The changes in this market were unimportant. Only a moderate amount of trading was done, orders being comparatively few, and small in the amounts called for. The proposition to restore the duties on tea and coffee, is thought, will result in an increased demand for those articles and a consequent hardening of prices, but just at present they are extremely dull, and by no means firm. Sugars, which are really the cheapest thing in the list, are moving with some freedom, and are steadily held. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29@29½c; fancy Rio, 26¼@26½c; choice do, 25¾@26c; prime Rio, 25¼@25½c; good do, 24¼@24½c; common do, 23¼@24c; roasting do, 22¼@23c; Singapore Java, 27½@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26@28½c; do, prime, 25½@25¾c; Maracaibo, 25¼@26c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11@11½c; granulated, 11@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10@10½c; B, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9½@10c; C No. 2, 9½@9⅞c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 9@9¼c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7¼@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Trade has picked up considerably during the past few days. Besides a fair local demand, several orders have been received from the lumber districts, and the market is reported steady. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50 @15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—More favorable reports concerning the financial matters, coupled with the light receipts, tend to produce a little better feeling in this market, and prices are very steady, as follows: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—There has been no change; brewers are buying now and then, usually on time. We repeat: Common to prime Western, 30@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@43c.

IRON AND STEEL—We note a decline of ½c in Norway iron. Trade is light and prices are not especially strong, though generally adhered to unless for small lots. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	℘ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	℘ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℘ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℘ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℘ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	℘ lb

LEATHER—Prices were easy as given below:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 38@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ℘ lb	40@ 41
Kip, ℘ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℘ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ℘ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ℘ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No change was reported. We repeat quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22@23c; do No. 1 stained, 19@20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25@30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Met with a moderate demand, the given rate being generally adhered to: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50 net; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged: Manilla rope, ℘ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℘ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℘ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℘ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℘ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℘ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℘ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ℘ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Were in fair request at substantially previous rates, carbon and linseed ruling easy, while most other descriptions were steady. We quote: Carbon, 17@17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 75@78c; do, current make, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—A good many of the recent arrivals have been injured by the frost, while in transit, and were sold at lower prices. But choice sound lots were firm at $1.05@1.10 for peachblows, and $1.00 for New York white. Peachblows sell out of store at $1.15@1.20 per bu. We note sales of 4 cars Ohio peachblows at $1.10 delivered; 6 cars, more or less injured by frost, at prices ranging from 75@90c; 250 bu from store at $1.15@1.20.

POULTRY—The supply of poultry was quite large, while there was only a moderate inquiry and that chiefly for choice stock, which, when dry picked brought full outside prices, but the bulk of the offerings were in only fair condition. Game was plentiful and fresh offerings were salable at fair prices. We quote: Live chickens, $1.50@2.00; do, dressed, $1.75@3.25; ducks, $2.50@3.25; do dressed, $3.25@4.00; geese, $8.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 8@12c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.25; partridges, $3.25; quail, $1.25; mallard ducks, $2.50 per doz; small ducks, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 8@10c; hams, 10@12c; carcasses, 7c.

SALT—Was active and firm at the subjoined prices: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Were again dull and unsettled. Timothy sold in small lots at $2.15@2.50, and flax brought $1.55. Other seeds were neglected. We note sales of 9 bags timothy at $2.50; 25 bags do at $2.45; 48 bags at 2.42½; 17 bags at $2.15; 1 car and 184 bags flax at $1.55.

TEAS—Remain dull and weak. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote the market quiet and easy, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Prices were weak and irregular. We quote: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	....
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	....
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.35	....	....
Charleston	77	1.54	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30	....	....

WOODEN-WARE AND BROOMS—Were dull, but reported steady, as the stocks here and in the hands of manufacturers are not large. We quote: Two-hoop pails, $2.15 per doz; 3-hoop do, $2.40; 3-hoop dairy, $4.25; extra do, $4.75; extra cheese tubs, $12.50; No. 1 tubs, $10.50; No. 2 do, $9.00; No. 3 do, $8.00; tubs, 3 in nest, $9.30; keelers, 5 in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, plain, $3.75 per doz; do, iron bound, $4.50; peck measures, plain, $2.50; do, iron bound, $3.75; churns, No. 1, $11.00; do, No. 2, $10.00; do, No. 3, $9.00; do, No. 4, $8.00 per doz; headed clothes-pins, $1.00@1.25; washboards, $2.35@2.60 per doz; barrel covers, $2.00@2.50; kannakins, $3.00@3.50 per rack; butter-tubs, oak, 3 in nest, $1.55; do, ash, 3 in nest, $1.10; broom-handles, $12.00@16.00 per m; No. 1 brooms, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.50@2.75; do common, $1.75@2.50.

WOOL—There is nothing doing, and quotations are of little value:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Combing, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,944	14,538	....
Tuesday	1,765	18,796	990
Wednesday	1,678	17,998	538
Thursday	790	21,143	960
Friday	1,100	26,000	1,100
Total	7,277	98,465	3,588
Same time last week	9,170	80,772	5,291
Week before last	12,259	112,821	6,283

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	377	4,760	....
Tuesday	813	3,697	....
Wednesday	365	2,316	....
Thursday	657	3,911	....
Total	2,212	11,684	....

CATTLE—The slight encouragement derived from Eastern telegrams—Buffalo was quoted about a ¼c higher, while New York and Albany were a shade firmer—coupled with the contined light receipts and the better class of stock for sale, induced a more confident feeling all around, and while there was evinced no disposition to insist upon higher rates than prevailed earlier in the week, holders were no longer inclined to urge their stock upon the market at the ruinously low prices current for some time past. The pens are at last pretty well cleaned up, and if Western shippers will make use of a little sound sense, and keep the supply down to somewhere near its present dimensions, the improved feeling developed to-day may prove permanent; otherwise the market may be expected to relapse into the depressed and extremely unsatisfactory condition characterizing it for the past six weeks or more. Although there was no special activity in the demand from any source, the wants of buyers proved about equal to the supply, only a few odds and ends remaining in yards at the close of trade. The offerings of anything above medium were few, and consequently prices did not take a very high range, sales being mostly at $2.75@4.50. The highest figure obtained was $5.50—by Conger Bros.—for 75 extra steers averaging 1,480 lbs, and the lowest, $1.50, for a car load of scalawag cows. A comparison of to-day's sales with those of either of the previous days of the week would seem to show a marked advance, but the difference in prices is nearly, if not quite, made up by the better quality of to-day's offerings, there being, in reality, little or no appreciation in market values. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.15
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.50@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
75 extra steers	1,480	$5.50
19 cows	1,007	2.80
11 cows	974	3.00
64 choice steers	1,278	5.12½
10 stockers	853	3.37½
19 fair steers	1,120	4.00
29 choice steers	1,408	5.35
17 good steers	1,335	4.50
14 good steers	1,214	4.25
29 medium steers	1,100	4.00
16 good steers	1,125	4.37½
23 good steers	1,175	4.50
79 good steers	1,272	4.90
12 cows	956	3.12½
20 cows	877	2.75
10 good steers	1,363	4.85
14 heifers	1,050	4.00
24 stockers	841	2.60
17 cows	915	1.50
52 cows	1,317	5.20

HOGS—The large receipts of yesterday (22,000) were followed by some 26,000 to-day, making a supply of 48,000 for the two days. This proved a too severe strain upon the market, and notwithstanding the large number of buyers in attendance and the liberal purchases both of local and outside operators, the feeling was depressed and lower prices prevailed. The morning sales were effected at tolerably full rates, but buyers became more cautious as the day wore away, and before noon the advance noted yesterday was lost, prices receding to $3.60@4.00, where they closed steady. Sales were reported at $3.60@3.70 for common; at $3.75@3.85 for medium to good, and at $3.90@4.00. About all sold, and unless to-morrow's receipts prove larger than is now anticipated, the above prices will no doubt be sustained.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
106	278	$3.80	48	350	$3.95	96	342	$4.00
57	260	3.80	54	204	3.85	51	269	3.85
40	422	4.10	71	291	4.00	72	193	3.60
153	310	3.85	44	209	4.00	107	283	3.90
28	361	3.70	40	320	3.65	50	289	3.85
115	286	3.75	92	302	4.00	55	302	3.95
63	221	3.70	56	276	3.95	56	293	3.85
50	319	3.70	42	274	3.60	50	306	3.70
58	276	3.75	159	247	3.95	112	284	3.80
115	276	3.75	35	201	3.60	60	291	3.80
23	302	3.75	52	303	3.75	51	220	3.85
50	257	3.75	34	277	3.75	41	316	3.90
49	279	3.79	58	266	3.75	66	276	3.70
113	272	3.65	25	272	3.70	42	215	3.85
50	240	3.75	59	213	3.60	45	307	3.70
66	240	3.70	58	223	3.60	33	183	3.85
55	265	3.65	52	278	3.70	55	189	3.85
51	214	3.60	47	272	3.50	108	285	3.75
49	273	3.60	54	223	3.65	60	209	3.60
85	351	4.00	53	360	3.85	49	301	3.80
40	388	4.00	57	236	3.80	55	262	3.80
40	297	4.00	53	275	3.85	50	285	3.85
55	257	3.70	40	408	4.00	53	236	3.80
55	275	3.75	42	344	3.75			

SHEEP—The demand was rather better to-day, and the feeling was a trifle firmer, in consequence, though no material advance resulted. Good to really choice were salable at $3.50@4.00, and common to medium at $2.75@3.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

The receipts at the docks were again light, but the supply was sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Six or seven cargoes were sold in the course of the day to country merchants at about former prices. Only two or three cargoes were left over. We again quote: Good and choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@16.00; medium boards and strips, $10.00@12.00; common do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Menominee, $3.50.

AT THE YARDS.

The usual business was transacted at previous prices. We repeat.

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½@ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@12s; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 32s 9d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—3 p. m.—Corn, 33s. Lard, 39s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 27,000 qrs, 23,000 American; corn, 7,000 qrs, 6,600 American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—4 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14, 5 p.m.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 8¼c; Orleans, 9c; sales 12,000 bales, American, 6,550; speculation and export, 2,000; cotton to arrive, firmer. Sales of uplands on the basis of good ordinary shipped October and December, 8 5-16@8¼; sales for the week, 72,000 bales; export, 5,000; speculation, 3,000; stock, 503,000; American, 73,000. Receipts, 41,000; American, 22,000; actual export, 7,000. Stock, 275,000. American, 170,000.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firmer and a shade higher.

BREADSTUFFS—Firmer; corn, 33s; lard, 39s 6d; cheese, 64s; rest unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 14—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank on balance to-day is £160,000. All stocks on the list are strong and higher, except Spanish securities, which are affected by the Virginius affair. Consols for money, 92⅜@92⅝; on account, 92⅜@92⅝. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 93½; do of '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 90¼. Erie, 38¾.

Sugar on spot, 28s 6d.

Sperm oil, 92s.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—5-20s of '62, 97¼.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Rentes, 97fr 30c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 14.—CATTLE—The receipts of cattle at these yards for the week ending Nov. 13 were 350 cars, or 5,950 head, against 455 cars the week before. The supply for yard sales has been light, with just demand enough to sustain the prices of last week. Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, sold at $5.50@5.75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, at $4.00@4.75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, at $3.50@4.00; stockers, 800 to 1,000, at $2.50@3.50; bulls, stags, and cows, 800 to 1,500, $2.00@3.50. Everything was well cleaned out, and very few are arriving. The sales amounted to 1,421 head.

HOGS—The receipts for the week were 238 cars or 26,180 head, against 354 cars for the week before. The run has been pretty large all the week until Tuesday, when it lightened up, and the market became brisk. If the arrivals continue small, prices will go higher; otherwise the contrary; extra Philadelphia, $4.10; good Philadelphia, $4.00; light Yorkers, av 180 to 200 lbs, $4.00; fair Yorkers, $3.80; common and coarse heavy hogs, $3.50. A good many of the latter are still on hand.

SHEEP—The receipts for the week were 54 cars or 10,800 head, against 57 cars for the week before. The run has not been very heavy, and the demand very small and trade slow, with a decline of about ½c. Extra, av 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool, $4.50@4.75; good, av 85 to 90 lbs, fine wool, $4.00@4.25; Indiana, $3.00@4.25; common, av 70 to 75 lbs, $2.75@3.00; fair, av 75 to 80 lbs, $3.25@3.50. About seven loads are yet in the pens unsold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts 80, making 1,900 for four days, against 3,180 for the same time last week. The tone of the market appears to be slightly improved, but the demand was very light and scarcely enough business was done to make a market. The fresh receipts were all fair. Indiana steers, 6½ cwt, sold at 9@10c. Nominal quotations are 7½@11½c for native steers; 6@8c for Texans.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Arrivals 1,300, making 8,900 for the last four days, against 11,900 for last week. Good stock ruled firmer and a shade higher, but sales of common were slow at unchanged figures. Quotations on 5@7c for common to good lamb; and 3½@5½c for common to prime sheep.

SWINE—Receipts 6,800, making 29,700 for four days, against 31,967 for the same time last week. The market firmer. Live hogs are in demand at 5½@5¾c. City dressed are active at 5¾@6½c, with light pigs at 6½@6¾c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 34; total for the week, 3,739. Nothing in the yards for sale to-day but a few odds and ends.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 8,000; total for the week, 12,000. The market closed sluggish. Canada sheep and lambs, $4.50@5.25; Western sheep, $3.50@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,400. This light run, and the scarcity of the supply caused owners to be stiffer in their demands. Good Yorkers brought $4.00 readily; prime heavy hogs for the Boston market ranged at $4.10@4.20. About 2,000 were disposed of.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The bright, cold weather has imparted greatly increased activity to retail branches, and there is a more cheerful feeling in the jobbing trade, with more activity in some branches. Commission houses are quiet. The market for cotton goods is steady but prices are irregular. Cotton flannels are fairly active and firm; dress fabrics selling freely, in a regular way and at job prices; clothing woolens quiet, but flannels and blankets fairly active.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—WOOL—There is more inquiry and better feeling in the market, but prices are unchanged.

Pittsburgh Oil-Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—Crude quiet at 80c; nothing doing. Refined, spot, 13c; future, 14c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—COTTON—Closed higher; middling upland, 15½c; futures closed weak.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and higher; receipts, 13,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@5.65; common to good extra, $5.95@6.30; good to choice, $6.35@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.10@7.75; Ohio extra, $6.00@7.85; St. Louis, $6.30@10.50. Rye flour firmer at $4.30@5.35. Cornmeal firmer; Western, $3.35@3.65. Wheat in good demand and higher; receipts, 276,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.35@1.36; do Milwaukee, $1.37½@1.40; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.37; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.43@1.45; white Canada in bond, $1.60; white Western, $1.70. Rye firm; State and Western, 90@95c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn excited and higher; receipts, 109,000 bu; prime mixed Western, afloat, 63@65½c; do in store, 64c; yellow Western, 65@67c. Oats higher; receipts, 36,000 bu; mixed Western, 48@49½c; white Western, 51@53½c; old mixed Western, 47@47½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 27c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar higher; fair to good refining, 6¾@7 1-16c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5@5½c; refined, 14c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $14.75. Beef and cut-meats unchanged. Middles; long clear, 7¼c. Lard opened firm and closed weak at 7⅝c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Fairly active and firmer at 93½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, 93c; No. 3 red fall, $1.25; No. 2 do, $1.50. Corn higher; No. 2, 40@40½c. Oats active and higher at 36½@37½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye active and higher; at 65@68c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00@12.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6¾c. Lard quiet; peddling at 7@7¼c for choice.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,575; higher; sales range at $3.45@3.70, with most sales at $3.50@3.60.

CATTLE—Dull; through Texans, $1.75@2.70; good winter, $3.12½@3.25; choice native, $4.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—Bagging in good demand; held firm; heavy, 13½@14½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour held firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. Mess pork quiet at $13.00@13.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 6½c, all packed. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 6c, all loose. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Higher at $3.85@4.00; receipts, 3,050.

WHISKY—Steady at 87@88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—COTTON—Excited and higher; good grades scarce; good ordinary, 12½c; low middling, 13½@13½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal firmer at $2.75@3.00. Corn in good demand at 70c in store. Oats scarce and firm at 52c in store.

HAY—Steady, at $18.00@24.00.

BRAN—Quiet; held firm at $17.00@17.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 5½@6c; sides, 6¾c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and steady; sales 2,350 bu at $1.28 for Green Bay club; $1.30 for Post Washington. Corn scarce and firm; sales 5,000 bu; car lots No. 2 Western, 50c. Rye quiet. Barley in good demand; sales 20,000 bu No. 2 Western at 33c. Oats dull, but firm; sales 1,400 bu No. 2 at 40@42c.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged; shipments li[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer at $6.15@6.50. Wheat firm at $1.25@1.27. Corn firm at 45c. Rye firm at 70c. Oats firm at 39@40c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $12.00@12.25. Lard firm; steam, sales at 6⅞c; kettle, 7½@7⅝c, outside for small lots. Bulkmeats firmer; shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear rib, sales at 5½c; clear, 6½c; sides higher at the close. Bacon firm; shoulders scarce, sales shoulders and clear rib at 6c; clear, 6½c.

HOGS—Easier and drooping at $3.80@4.00. Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 1,450. Green meats steady; shoulders, 3½@4c; clear rib, 5 3-16@5½c; clear, 5½@5¾c. Hams, 7@7½c.

WHISKY—Steady at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.48; No. 3 do, $1.47, amber Michigan, $1.39 cash; $1.40½@1.41 December; No. 1 red $1.44 cash; No. 2 do, $1.31 cash; $1.36 December; No. 3 red, $1.23; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.50; No. 2 do, $1.45. Corn active and higher; high mixed, 47@47½c; cash, 47@47½c; December, 48@49½c; low mixed, 46@46½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 38c; No. 2, 36½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, no inquiry, quoted at 4@4½c; to Oswego, 8½@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.53@1.54; No. 1, $1.47@1.49½; amber, $1.35. Corn steady at 36½c; yellow, 48c. Oats in good demand at full prices.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain firmer and better. Wheat held; No. 1, $1.45; No. 2, $1.31. Corn—Low mixed, 52c; high mixed, 54c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; standard white, car lots, 13c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.10½; No. 2, $1.04½, cash or November; $1.03½ for December. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 42c. Rye firm; No. 1, 66c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.30.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; to Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 95,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active, but unchanged. Wheat active and firmer. Corn—Mixed Western scarce at 61c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye quiet at 75@85c.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and irregular. Pork unchanged. Bacon lower; shoulders and clear rib, 6½@7c. Bulk shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib held at 5¾c, with 5½c bid. Lard, 7½c.

BUTTER—Scarce, firm, and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 91½@92c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; super, $4.00; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra, $6.75@7.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.48@1.55; amber, $1.58@1.64. Rye steady at 76@80c. Corn dull; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats tending higher; white, 50@58c; mixed Western, 46½@48c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 10¼c; refined, [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull at 91@92c.

A PATENT CASE.

The "Woodbury Improvements in Planing-Machines."

A Tax of $10 on Each Machine Would Yield an Annual Revenue of $1,600,000.

Meeting of Mill-Owners and Manufacturers to Resist the Payment of the Tax.

Report of Counsel Employed for the Defense.

In 1848, Joseph P. Woodbury, of Boston, filed an application for a patent for "improvements in planing-machines"—yielding pressure-bars for holding down material in planing—but the examiner "erroneously and wrongfully rejected it, alleging that it was not patentable." He availed himself of the act of Congress of July 8, 1870, to renew and revive his original application, and filed a new one for the same invention. It was granted April 29, 1873. About every planing machine in the United States is made with "yielding pressure-bars," and Mr. Woodbury wants the owners to pay him $10 "license fee" for each machine, and also 20 cents for every thousand feet of lumber or moulding planed in the machines. If this were paid he would have an income of $1,600,000 a year. The mill-owners and manufacturers of the machines object to paying the "license fee," or the royalty, and intend to resist their collection. They have secured the most eminent counsel in the United States, and when the preparations have been made one of the heaviest suits ever known in the law courts of this country will be commenced.

Last evening several of the planing-mill owners and manufacturers met at the Palmer House, to hear a report from Mr. John T. Drew, of the counsel for the defense. S. J. Russell presided, and introduced Mr. Drew, who made the subjoined statement:

Those present were familiar with the old controversy under the Woodworth patent, which was the first real improvement in planing machines. A large number of the mill owners adopted the rollers and paid the royalty. During the first fourteen years very little difficulty was experienced in collecting the money. Mr. Woodworth secured an extension of fourteen years, and the mill men began to use devices to "get around" the patent. Among these devices was one "hit upon" as early as 1832, when attempts were made to use a bar; the rollers were made stationary; and some used a square bar of iron or steel. The Courts, however, invariably decided that a bar was an infringement, as it produced substantially the same result. At the expiration of the twenty-eight years the rollers were generally adopted, and every one was surprised when Woodbury procured a patent for the pressure bar which had been so long in use.

The claimant first filed his petition in the United States Patent-Office, June 3, 1848. After fully describing his invention in that application, he says: "What I claim therein as new, and for which I desire to secure letters patent, is the employment of straight, stationary bars, in connection with the rotary cutters as described, whether attached to the frame by springs or otherwise."

By this it will be seen Mr. Woodbury aimed specially to secure a patent on "bars," however they might be adjusted, in combination with rotary cutters. In the patent obtained by him in 1873, which he claims is simply a renewal of his original claim of 1848, and which should contain no new matter or enlarged claim, he says:

What I claim as my invention is—

"1. The combination of a rotary cutter and a yielding pressure bar or bars substantially as and for the purpose described.

"2. The combination of a solid bed and a yielding pressure bar or bars, for the purpose of holding down the material while being acted on by the cutter, substantially as set forth.

"3. The combination of a solid bed, the rotary cutter, and a yielding pressure bar or bars, substantially as described.

"4. The combination of two pressure bars, one of which is supported upon arms, and the other upon springs, substantially as and for the purposes set forth."

It is only necessary to remark here that the claims of 1848 and 1873 are no more alike than one mule is like a four-horse team, and consequently shows Woodbury has illegally enlarged claims.

The Patent-Office Examiner rejected the application of 1848, and informed Mr. Woodbury there was nothing new or patentable in his device.

No further attempt was made by Mr. Woodbury to renew his application, and no appeal was taken from the decision of the Examiner, until 1870, a period of twenty-two years, and nothing was ever heard of him or his claimed invention, up to that time, save in the 4th of October, 1852, when J. J. Greenough, Woodbury's attorney, withdrew the application of 1848, and the $20 fee that had been paid, which was, technically, an abandonment of the claim.

Mr. Woodbury attempts to avoid this conclusion, by saying he never authorized his attorney to do any such thing, and never knew he had done so. The childlike innocence involved in this plea loses something of its vernal freshness when we notice the following in the power of attorney of Woodbury to Greenough.

"And your petitioner does hereby authorize and empower J. James Greenough, as attorney for your petitioner, to receive back any moneys which your petitioner may be entitled to withdraw, and to receipt for the same."

Nov. 30, 1870, after seventeen years of abandonment, Mr. Woodbury again resurrects his claim for "Pressure Bars" in a letter to the Commissioner of Patents, in which this curious and suggestive bit of possibly harmless gossip is found: "After writing my letter to you under date of Nov. 26, 1870, I received a letter, dated Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, 1870, from the Hon. Joel Giles, who informed me that he had been to the Patent-Office as requested by me, and examined the documents and papers sent to you on the 18th inst., which were intended to renew my application, filed in the Patent-Office, June 3, 1848, for an improvement in holding down materials in planing-machines, and that you informed him that the petition was not sufficiently formal to comply with the rules of the Patent-Office, and that you advised me to take out a new petition, oath, specification, and drawings in the same form as though there had never been an application for the same invention filed June 3, 1848, as aforesaid. I have this day done as you requested."

It is hardly necessary to say that the Commissioner of Patents is not supposed to act as an attorney to help fix up papers of claimants so they will slip through his office, and any material changes in, or additions to an abandoned or rejected application, would be contrary to the rules of his office. If the Commissioner knew of an old rejected claim of Woodbury's, and advised him to ignore that, and apply *as though no such claim had previously been filed and rejected*, it offers suggestive facts. If the patent applied for in 1848 had been properly rejected, then it was the duty of the Commissioner to see that rejection sustained; if improperly, then he had a right to re-examine it on *its merits*.

April 25, 1871, Mr. Woodbury made his third attempt to revive his claim under Sec. 35, act of 1870.

In this letter he goes into an elaborate discussion of the question of novelty, utility, and priority of invention as shown by his claims filed 1848.

But in this discussion he begins by setting up a straw scarecrow that he may knock it down again. He tells the Patent-Office his claim was rejected because a "pressure bar" was substantially the same as "a pressure roller," and then goes on to discuss the question of "pressure bars."

The Patent-Office rejected his claims because what he asked a patent for had already been anticipated in the patent of B. Brown and J. S. L. Hunt, October, 1845, and because it had been *described*, though not claimed, by Joseph E. Andrews, in his rejected application of 1846, and because "pressure bars" had come into common use, so as to be known and understood by the public during the litigations over the Woodworth planing-machine since 1828, and were patented in England.

After dealing with the question of novelty, &c., Mr. Woodbury resorts to the pathetic. As a reason why he did not take an appeal for twenty-two years, he says: "At the time I received the aforesaid rejection, I was in the City of Washington, and I had barely money enough to pay my expenses home. Nothing was left for me but to go home and attend to the wants of a large family."

In 1849, Mr. Woodbury had three children and was possessed of a moderate competence.

In this attempt of 1871 he also admits he knew of this withdrawal in 1854, two years after it had happened; yet he made no protest, and took no steps to remedy the alleged wrong. The very fact which he states as a reason for not so protesting, the lapse of two years since the abandonment, is the very strongest evidence of his "acquiescence" in the abandonment of his claim to the public.

Further, in regard to the abandonment, he says: "I have never relinquished my intentions or hopes, although so long deferred (whenever I have seen or had knowledge that any party or parties were making or using said pressure-bars in combination with rotary cutters, I have promptly notified them that it was my invention); that I had made an application for a patent, that I intended to obtain it as soon as I could, and that, when obtained, I should hold them responsible for making or using said invention."

A man's acts are the best interpretations of his intentions. Mr. Woodbury says he never relinquished his hopes, and that he caused due notice to be given to those who were manufacturing machines with "yielding pressure-bars," that he should hold them responsible for the use of it, etc.

But his statement is directly contradicted by more than twenty witnesses whom we have conferred with upon the subject, many of whom were manufacturers or users of such machines from 1844 to the present. Their statement is to the effect that Mr. Woodbury knew they were making such machines, and often talked about his "old" patent that he "tried to obtain," but never upon a single instance did he speak of it in any other light than that of an "abandoned application," or "a rejected and abandoned one." In no instance did he protest against its use or speak of pushing his claims.

Sufficient time was allowed to pass between the acknowledged information of Woodbury's that his claim and fee had been withdrawn and his application abandoned by his attorney before he made a single effort to revive his claims. During all this time he was knowing to this claimed invention being in public use without his protest, if not with his direct consent. A clearer case of abandonment could not well be conceived of.

After discussing ably and at great length the law of the case, the document concluded as follows:

Under all the circumstances, we are of the opinion that Mr. Woodbury's patent could not stand the test of a legal investigation, because,

1. It was originally for a "pressure bar," which was in common use prior to 1846, *two years before his first claim was filed* in the United States Patent-Office.

2. Because his claim was then rejected for lack of *novelty* and *priority* of invention.

3. Because Woodbury took no appeal, but, through his duly authorized attorney, *withdrew his application and fee*, and abandoned his claims.

4. Because the device went into public use with his *full knowledge* and *without his protest*, and continued so to be used for twenty-five years before he renewed his claims.

5. Because the device was "known and used by others in this country," and was "described in printed publications" in this and foreign countries, and "was in public use" two years prior to his application for a patent, and he was not, therefore, entitled to the provisions of the second section of the act of July 8, 1870, upon which Mr. Woodbury solely relied for the renewal of his claims.

6. Because he made false statements as to decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and introduced other deceptive and unreliable statements in his letter renewing his claims, all of which were calculated to mislead the Patent-Office and obtain the patent by fraud.

7. Because another person invented and arranged the adjustment of the Woodbury bar while in the employ of Mr. Woodbury.

The National Executive Committee, under whom the counsel act, are desirous of perfecting the defense by bringing into the organization every maker or user of planing or molding machines, so that whatever action is taken will be for the entire population interested.

Already the good results of the organization has been shown in the notifications to Woodbury of the resistance to his demands and the intended impeachment of his patent, so that it will be simply impossible for him to get injunctions against any one in the association until he has proved the validity of his patent *in a suit at law*, in which the associate counsel will, in behalf of the organization, plead the general issue and thus test the validity of his claims.

As soon as the organization is completed and it becomes, as it were, a universal resistance to the demands for royalty and a unanimous resort to the courts for protection, however many suits Mr. Woodbury may bring, we shall be able to prevent his trying but *one*, and that one suit will be contested on both sides with the utmost vigor.

Should the evidence of fraud in procuring the patent, when presented to him, seem sufficient to the Attorney-General of the United States on which to bring suit for the rescinding of the Woodbury patent, we propose to settle the whole matter by resorting to a trial for the impeachment of the patent. This showing we propose to make on the 26th of this month, or as soon thereafter as the organization has been so extended as to make it seem almost a national movement to crush out the most shameless swindle and gigantic monopoly of modern time.

The meeting then adjourned.

MARINE.

Further News of Vessels That Were Exposed to the Tempest of Tuesday Night.

Although the snow-storm on Lake Michigan last Tuesday night was the severest ever known, and has done immense damage to the shipping, still it is very fortunate that, as far as known, only one human being has lost his life. Terrible as the gale was, the results might have been much worse. All the vessels encountering the storm seem to have made a safe harbor, though most of them in a damaged condition. The storm did not extend further than Lake Michigan, no reports of storms or disasters having been received from the other lakes.

Capt. J. J. Knapp, of the propeller St. Albans, states that he encountered the gale in the straits, and it was the most terrible blow he ever experienced, although he has been on the lakes for the last twenty-three years.

The steam-barge Charles Reitz arrived here yesterday, twenty-four hours later than the barge Harmony, which she lost during the gale near Manistee. She is but slightly damaged.

The schooner Thistle, which left here last Tuesday, returned again yesterday in a pitiable condition. Her bulwarks are stove, her sails split, and, besides, she leaks badly. Her cargo of grain, which is wet, is being discharged at the Northwestern Elevator. She will be taken to Miller's dry docks in a day or two and receive a thorough overhauling.

The steam-barge Hilton arrived yesterday at Milwaukee, from Manistee, minus her deck-load of lumber, and leaking. The Hilton reports that three tow-barges rode out the storm at anchor off Sheboygan.

The Kate L. Bruce, lately ashore at the Manitous, has been pulled off and taken to Milwaukee. She will be brought to this city to-day, and go on Miller's dry-dock, where the two holes in her bottom will be plugged.

The schooner Gallatin has discharged her cargo, and has gone on the dry-docks. Only 1,500 bushels of the grain on board of her were wet.

The propeller Fountain City, Capt. Gibson, ran from Buffalo to this city in three days and twenty-one hours, making three stops on the Michigan shore. She encountered the storm. This is said to be the fastest time on record.

The propeller Philadelphia, while entering the harbor yesterday morning, ran into the jibboom of a vessel, and lost her smoke-stack.

The schooner Camden, which was ashore in the straits, has been taken off and brought to this city. She is going into dry-dock.

The bark Favorite and the schooners Emma Hutchinson, Trenton, Monitor, Flying Mist, and Lillie Pratt have reached Buffalo with their cargoes of grain more or less damaged. Wreckers, who have just returned from a wrecking expedition, report the steamer Bessie Smith a total loss at Beaver Island. Two steam pumps of the largest calibre were put on board and worked with their utmost capacity, but without avail. The Bessie was a consort vessel to the steamer F. Kelly, and was owned by the same transportation company. Her carrying capacity was upwards of 1,500 tons, and at the time of going ashore she had over 1,400 tons of ore on board. She was a staunch vessel and entirely new.

The schooner-barges E. I. Judd and C. B. Jones, which were in tow of the steamer Amazon and went ashore at the same time, are reported in a fair way for recovery. Both are new vessels, and thus far have sustained no serious damage. The one lies sheltered from the storm or breakers by the steamer, the other is not far distant, and in good condition for getting off.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HIGHLAND PARK.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given in the Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, by Miss Kittie L. Smith and pupils, assisted by Louis Falk, Emil Liebling, and Gustavus Geary,—Chicago musicians,—and others. The affair passed off pleasantly, and with credit to all concerned. Prominent among the performers, besides those named, were Miss Clara O. Willard and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Smith.

EVANSTON.

The following merchants of Evanston have signed an agreement to close their places of business in the evening until April 1 next, Saturdays excepted: Haskin Bros., M. B. Iott, J. B. Lamkin, Huntoon & Gamble, John Goebel, H. F. Olmstead, T. C. Hoag & Co., F. Lion, A. Winne, George W. Muir, J. B. Harvey, Leary & Sullivan, H. W. Phelps, H. D. Hedden, J. C. Fussey, E. A. Clifford, Wightman & Reynolds, John Dickinson, George Iredale, T. K. Webster.

The three drug stores have agreed to close at 8 o'clock on alternate evenings, so that one will be open until 10 o'clock every evening.

SUDDEN DEATH.

About half-past 7 o'clock last evening, a young man, whose name is unknown, dropped dead in the restaurant of Burke's European Hotel, on Madison street. The deceased occupied a table at the rear end of the room. After ordering a supper he went to the cashier's desk and settled for it, and then passed down stairs. In a few minutes he returned, and took his seat at the table. He had been seated but a little while when he fell heavily upon the floor. Mr. Burke, with the assistance of waiters, carried him to the door, hoping that fresh air would revive him, not being aware that their burden was lifeless. A physician pronounced him dead when he reached the door. Mr. Burke sent for Dr. Farwell, who also pronounced the same opinion. Officer Traynor soon arrived, and an examination of the clothing of deceased was made, and a package of mineral was found that Dr. Farwell said would produce almost instant death. It was his opinion that deceased had taken poison. Nothing was found upon the person of the deceased whereby to identify him. The proprietor of the restaurant hired a carriage and had the body taken to the Morgue. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was apparently about 23 years of age, smooth face, black eyes and hair, and wore dark clothing.

THE COURTS.

The C., A. & St. L. Railroad Sued for Violating a Contract.

Suit for Damages against the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company.

Bankruptcy Matters—The County and Criminal Courts—The Courts in Brief.

The reading of the testimony of Felix Sigler was concluded in the Howell case yesterday, and some oral testimony introduced in corroboration of the statements made in the dispositions. It is somewhat remarkable that a considerable portion of the evidence thus far adduced will be taken advantage of and urged with equal force by both sides. The evidence as to Howell's making an affidavit to convict Sigler, for instances, will be used by the defense to show the guilty knowledge of Howell, and by him to show that not he, but Sigler, was the incendiary.

ANOTHER ANTE-FIRE CASE.

Judge Gary has been for the last two days engaged in hearing the case of Page and others against Parkes and others. Complainants who, in 1870, at the time of the filing of the bill were detectives, allege that they were engaged by Margaret Peck, now Margaret Phillips, to work up some evidence for her in regard to her alleged interest in the estate of one George E. Peck. They were to receive a one-third interest in the property recovered. Levi H. Page, who is made a defendant, employed, in pursuance of the arrangement, a lawyer named G. W. Parks to bring suit for the property. He did so, and recovered, as it is alleged, a large amount, having agreed to take as his share one-third of what the detectives received, or one-ninth of the whole sum recovered. Previous to bringing suit, Margaret Peck executed a power of attorney to Parks, to enable him to represent her in all necessary matters, in which she agreed to give one-third of the amount recovered to Parks instead of to Page and company. Complainants allege however, that there was a secret arrangement that Parks should hold the property in trust for them. They now allege that the property was recovered, that Parks has paid said Levi H. Page his share, but has utterly left them out in the cold. They now ask that they may have an account of the sum due them by the contract, and a decree for the payment thereof.

Defendants allege that Parks was rightfully made the attorney, deny the trust, and state, among other things, that said Levi Page introduced Parks to Margaret Peck, and that an arrangement made with him which was carried out, to allow him a share of the property, but that complainants, if they have any claim, must look to said Levi Page, with whom, if with any one, such a contract was made.

SUIT AGAINST THE C. A. & ST. L. R. R. CO.

The Chicago, Wilmington & Vermilion Coal Company brought a suit yesterday in the Superior Court for a nonfulfillment of a contract against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company. Plaintiff alleges, that in April, 1869, the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company, as party of the first part, made an agreement with W. S. Streator, D. F. Cameron, Ralph Plumb, and Washington Bushnell, party of the second part, by which said second party agreed to sell the Company the railroad running from Wenona to Streator, to be paid for in first mortgage bonds and common stock, and with an agreement that the first party would carry from the mines at Streator all of defendant's coal, destined to be used in Winona and vicinity and for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and for transportation by that Company, for the consideration of $3.00 a car load of 10 tons: the Coal Company to furnish the coal. The second party who were the corporators of said Coal Company and are plaintiff, in case performed their part of the contract. Afterwards the defendant assumed the contract of the party of the first part, and for a long time, and up to July, 1873, fulfilled it, carrying the coal at the prescribed rate of $3 a car-load. The custom has been to make out the bills at $9 a car-load,—the regular rate,—and then to refund the excess to plaintiffs. They allege now that, from June to October, defendants have received 279 car-loads under the contract, for which there is rightfully due $837, but the defendants have charged and collected $2,511, being $1,674 in excess. This they were bound to refund, but have not done so, and, therefore, plaintiffs have brought suit to recover it.

ACRIMONIOUS DIVORCE TRIAL.

Judge Williams was engaged in hearing a suit for divorce by Lucie A. Ellis against George W. Ellis. Complainant alleges the habitual drunkenness and cruelty of the defendant. She states she has been married to him sixteen years and has four children, the eldest being 15 years old. Considerable feeling was shown on both sides, and during the argument counsel for the defendant said something reflecting on the evidence given by a witness, Mr. St. Clair. That gentleman interrupted the counsel with a correction, which was resented, and the Judge fined Mr. St. Clair $10 for contempt of court, which was immediately paid, and threatened the lawyer with the same punishment if he was not more careful in his language. Counsel for complainant brought a number of witnesses to prove that the defendant had for months past been entirely idle, and drinking daily. One witness, especially, who had resided in the same house for six months, testified to having seen him come out of a saloon several times a day, and that his wife had been compelled to separate from him. The defense introduced several companions to show that he was of good character, and that he had been employed in a responsible position at one time in the Custom-House. The trial was concluded late yesterday afternoon, but the jury did not return their verdict.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE C. & N. W. R. R. COMPANY.

Catherine Kenna, as administratrix of the estate of Morris Kenna, deceased, brought an action in trespass in the Superior Court yesterday against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. Plaintiff states that Morris Kenna, on the 23d day of October, was walking on Sangamon street, at its intersection with defendant's tracks, when he was knocked down by an engine, and so injured that he died the next day. She alleges, also, that it was by the carelessness of the Company that the accident occurred; that no flagman was stationed at the crossing, as there should have been; and that the train was running at an illegal rate, and asks $10,000 damages.

AN OMNIBUS LINE IN TROUBLE.

William T. Baker, as administrator of the estate of Eliza Annie Baker, brought suit against the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company to recover damages. He states that said Eliza Baker, on the 6th day of September, took a seat in one of the Company's omnibuses to go down town, but the horses ran away with her, and she was so badly injured that, after lingering until the 17th of September, she died. The action is brought by her husband to recover damages, under the statute.

BILL OF REVIEW.

Clara E. Wambaugh, Charles M. Wambaugh, and Henry B. Wambaugh, sole heirs-at-law of Mahlon M. Wambaugh, deceased, filed a very voluminous bill of review against Martin Andrews, Joseph W. Willberger, and the South Park Commissioners. Complainants allege that their father, in his lifetime, owned the west ten acres of the north ½ of the north ½ of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14. The proper was fraudulently sold, so complainants allege, under a power in a mortgage on this property and a large number of other lots, and a decree entered against their father. They pray that this decree may be set aside and held to be no cloud on their title.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN BEHEADED.

The case of Patrick Sullivan, a police officer of the Second Precinct, was tried before Judge Tree on appeal taken from the Police Commissioners. Two charges had been preferred before the Board against Sullivan, for leaving his beat without permission. The roundsman reported that he had whistled and rapped for him on the morning of Sept. 20, and also on the morning of the 26th, between 1 and 6 o'clock, but could not find him, and was obliged to have another officer put in his place. Sullivan said he had been asked to go and get a man and woman in a lumber-yard, and was in search of them when the roundsman came and heard him rap, but could not get back soon enough to see him. The excuse was considered too attenuated, and the order of dismissal of the Board was confirmed.

SUIT AGAINST THE LAKESIDE COMPANY.

Edwin Lee Brown yesterday commenced an action against the Lakeside Publishing and Printing Company in the Circuit Court. Plaintiff states that he made an arrangement with R. B. Donnelly, on behalf of the defendant, to furnish all the Hyatt's patent vault and sidewalk lights that should be needed for the sidewalk around defendant's building. The value was estimated at $7,000, and was to be paid by transferring to plaintiff 140 shares of stock of the defendant, at a valuation of $50 a share. Defendant, he alleges, has not performed the contract, although asked to do so by plaintiff, and he therefore sues for the stock or its equivalent.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of Mahon, Daly & Co., Eugene Girard was elected Assignee.

In the case of B. J. David et al., the report of sale of stock was filed and confirmed.

Orders were entered for the examination of Seleg Lebricut, and also of Salkey & Gerson, pursuant to the lately-rendered decision of Judge Drummond.

A. D. Tingley was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of T. F. Snow et al.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee in the case of Michael Walter, and he was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable Dec. 15.

An order for the examination of Martin Thomason before Register Hibbard was entered.

Edgar Loomis and Martin P. Follett filed a petition against Albert Kidder on a balance of $1,140.56 due on a note, and alleging a fraudulent transfer of the property of the St. Charles Hotel, of which Kidder is proprietor, to secure the payment of a note of $550; also alleging his giving a note to Baird & Bradley, with a power to confess judgment. A rule to show cause was made, returnable Nov. 24.

Ransom Winans and William G. Powers filed a petition against Edward Belrose, of Indian Creek, LaSalle County, claiming a balance due of $1,597.26 on grain purchased and commissions earned thereby. They allege that said Belrose made a fraudulent sale or gift of a large quantity grain with intent to defraud his creditors. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Nov. 28.

In the case of Albert Kidder, an injunction was issued to prevent a sale this morning under a trust deed of the N. ½ of Lot 3, in Block 48 in the original Town of Chicago, belonging to said bankrupt, which was mortgaged for $1,500.

COUNTY COURT.

Anna Praetorius was appointed administrator of the estate of August Praetorius, under a bond of $3,000.

In the estate of Nicklaus Wilhelm, Maria Wilhelm was appointed administrator under a bond of $16,000, and leave given to finish a certain contract.

In the estate of Nicholas Schuenik, Hannah P. Nichols was appointed guardian ad litem for the minors, on the application of Kaspar G. Schmidt to sell real estate.

A decree for the sale of the real estate of John G. Gindale was entered.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Henry Owens, was tried for stealing a silver pitcher and tray, found guilty, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Patrick Fagan, for larceny, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

To-day the prisoners indicted by the last Grand Jury will be arraigned.

The case of John McKelvey indicted for murder is set for trial for Wednesday next.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James Clark, John L. Clark, and the Utica Cement Company commenced an action against Michael B. Bailey for $1,000.

George W. McDermott and Robert J. Campbell commenced a suit by attachment against Charles A. Smith for $1,300.

The Fifth National Bank entered up judgment by confession against Asahel Pierce for $13,500. The note is guaranteed by D. J. Lake.

Charles R. Barton and Samuel M. Jones entered up judgment by confession against Joseph E. Moss for $10.69.

Henry Thoriner and Frank Stoll Meyer commenced an action against Francis F. and Richard Cole for $1,000.

Wm. T. Baker, as administrator of the estate of Eliza A. Baker, brought suit against the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company for $5,000.

C. A. Spring, W. N. Spring, and G. H. Spring brought suit against Andrew Wemple, James Kline, and Simon P. Kline for $1,000.

Seeberger & Breakey brought an action against S. A. Beebe & Co. for $1,000.

John Kimming brought suit in trespass against Lenox B. Shepherd for $10,000. Mary Kemming also brought suit against the same for a like sum.

An action in covenant was commenced by John Davis and Joseph Cresswell against the Europa, Kuchlow & Co., Lithographing Company for $5,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

James Heald, of Philadelphia, commenced an action by attachment against George V. Neville, William Hill, and —— Adamson for $2,492.15.

William M. McCarthy, administrator of the estate of George McCarthy, commenced an action against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, claiming $5,000 damages.

Andrew L. H. Minty recovered judgment by confession against James L. Campbell for $1,529.17.

Frank M. Blair filed a præcipe in assumpsit against James L. Campbell for $2,000.

An action in assumpsit was begun by Eliza Foss against E. J. Chapin and Robert Foss for $10,000.

Edward Baggot commenced a suit against John W. Burt, claiming $2,000.

Eli Kney, Francis M. Hulbrook, and William R. Lowe brought suit in assumpsit against George J. Sherman for $7,000.

William B. Mendenhall commenced suit against Hiram McKenty for $5,000.

Chicago's Favorite Route.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train. The through Pacific Express for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far west points, will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 10 a. m., Sunday, Nov. 16, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations. This is the line which has been awarded the last contract for the transportation of the overland mails to and from San Francisco, Australia, China, and Japan. Through tickets reading via the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

The Remington the Best.

The Remington sewing-machine runs almost noiselessly; it makes a perfect stitch alike on both sides; it cannot do bad work or get out of repair; it is certain in its operation and can be operated by anybody; and it is claimed will do more kinds of work with less trouble than any machine now before the people. To be satisfied of the truth of these assertions, call at the agency of the Company and examine it. Its wonderful simplicity, and the perfection of its work, will commend it to any one who knows what a machine should be.

Chinese Justice in Louisiana.

From the New Orleans Times, Nov. 8.

The thirty or forty Chinamen who work on Mr. Cragin's plantation, in Terrebonne parish, a short time since tried one of their number who had stolen several hundred dollars from another of the colony. They found him guilty, suspended him by the hands to the joists of the house, and whipped him, after which they cut off both his hands and feet, and buried him alive. The colored people on the place were afraid to interfere. The parish authorities have the matter in hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPAN OR A SINGLE HORSE AND CARRIAGE wanted in exchange for paid-up lease of two floors, No. 25 South Canal-st. WM. D. PALMER, 146 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THOSE WHO DESIRE a thorough family horse, bright bay, sound, kind, and gentle (child or lady can drive), used to city, and new top buggy, only used a few times. If exchanged, lot on West Side preferred. Address Q 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STYLISH WHITE MARE; STEPS well, is gentle and fast, a splendid cross-match; price low, at EATON'S Stable, 22 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD HORSES, WAGONS, and harness, suitable for express or delivery business. Domestic Sewing-Machine Company, 74 State-st.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER; WARM basement stable, sand floor; carriages stored. C. H. BECKWITH & SONS, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

I WANT TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH, A GOOD top-buggy and harness not much used. JOHN KELLY, 43 South Market-st.

WANTED—HORSES TO WINTER, AT MOUNT Forrest. Good care. Feed and shelter guaranteed at $1.50 per week. Apply at Room 2, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AT WHITEHEAD'S STABLE, COR. Fifty-fifth-st. and Hyde Park-av., horses and buggies. None need come but who mean business, for two weeks. H. A. MORGAN.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN A FIRST-class piano nearly new, and in excellent condition, at 1236 Prairie-av.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, TRULY WONDERFUL clairvoyant and business medium. 59 West Madison-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; REPAIRING and tuning at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., near bridge. J. PRESTON.

TO THE MUSIC TRADE AND PUBLIC—NO EMploye of the Nicholson organ factory is authorized to solicit organ and melodeon repairing and tuning. Orders for such work will be attended to only at the factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BELINI, 163 WEST MADISON-ST., CLAIRvoyant, tells the past, present and future. Furnishes photographs of future wife or husband.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF TAKEN SOON, 25, 50, 75, or 100 feet on Calumet-av., north of Douglas-place. 65x160 feet on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great South Park boulevard. This is one of the best prospective corners in the city. Price low, as the owner needs money. 25 feet on Douglas-place 50 feet west of the one above-mentioned, with the same view of the boulevard, very cheap, too. 75 feet on the northeast corner of Douglas-place and Calumet-av., 160 feet deep, cheap, and on easy terms. 100x115 feet on the southeast corner of Douglas-place and Stanton-av., with house and 60x160 feet on Stanton-av. in rear of the above, very cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house, No. 604 Taylor-st., $3,000 less than cost. Inquire at 312 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Quinn-st, on very easy terms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 13 LOTS ON Sampson-st., northwest corner of Loomis; title perfect. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in a first-class neighborhood on the West Side, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, and immediate possession given. To a responsible purchaser ample time will be given; or other property or checks on suspended banks will be taken in part payment. GEO. SCOVILLE, 156 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25 OR 50x125, east front, on Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., in thorough repair; will sell less than its value, and on easy terms; a bargain worthy of attention. HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET ON MOHAWK-ST., BEtween Centre-av. and Sophia-st., price $60 per foot, easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK-ST.—FORTY FEET, fronting on North Clark st., near Ohio; a large part of the purchase money can remain for a number of years. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—TWO LOTS ON WEST Indiana-st., between Robey and Horne, at a decided bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, choice cottage, large lot; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOT AT SACRIfice; owner leaving city; monthly payments. Address C A P, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 96 FEET WIDE, NEAR ROCK Island car shops. Low price and easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 89 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—50x187 FEET, NORTHeast corner of State and Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE lots at Englewood, at a bargain and on easy terms, near depots, schools, and churches, and in the very centre of improvements. SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Owners, 145 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, 25x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to $450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, at Hinsdale, a nice 7-room house, with large lot, fruit trees, water; near depot, church, and school. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE CHOICE lots, 50x190 feet, $15 per foot. Easy terms. The sale of property solicited. SAMUEL FOLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK—acres, blocks, or lots, at very low prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO-STORY HOUSE, brick basement, large lot; easy terms of payment. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—200 FEET. TREMENDOUS bargain—the best investment ever offered. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—140x300 feet, adjoining Town Hall of Lake View, at $30 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS IN SOUTH CHICAGO AT a bargain, on part cash, or hardwood lumber, or new furniture, for cash. Got title and abstract. 227 West Randolph-st., in furniture store.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—GOOD BARgains in lot and acre property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE, AT A great bargain, on monthly payments, a very pleasantly located house of 7 rooms. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—OR WILL EXCHANGE for Chicago property—A very good farm of 185 acres, 36 miles from Chicago, adjoining a railroad station and village. See the owner at J. W. WAUGHOP'S office, Room 26 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT A FEW SMALL FARMS, SAY 40 to 80 acres; on line of railroad within 50 miles of Chicago. I have some large farms to exchange for city property, where incumbrances will be assumed or money paid; also cheap city property for cash. A. F. TOMPKINS, 157 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—PROPERTY, IF CHEAP, AT Montrose or Irving Park, lots, blocks, or acres. Address M 60, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500 TO TAKE A managing interest in a cash manufacturing business in city; will pay well. Address W 16, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 OR $600, OR would employ a man and hire that amount on good security. Call at 48 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 CASH in a good manufacturing business; profits over 100 per cent; large city trade established, all cash; machinery all in running order. Best of references given. Call at No. 7 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE RAG AND PAPER stock business. Party with $10,000 cash can double his money in six months. Business fully established. References A No. 1. Security will be given for the money. Address for three days, S 60, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200 TO $300 IN A profitable manufacturing business. Only cash need apply at Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—CUSTOM FLOURING-MILL—Wanted a steady, reliable man, with not less than $500 ready cash, to take an interest in and superintend a good water-power mill; plenty of custom; work the year round. Apply at once to W. J. WALCH, 178 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 capital, in a well-established, safe, profitable manufacturing business in Chicago. Articles staple; good, steady demand. Rare chance. Address X 44, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—"A NEW THING UNDER THE sun"—Sixteen oil paintings in a book. Never before was such an idea attempted for book illustration; every one who has seen it pronounces it superb. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's latest work, WOMAN IN SACRED HISTORY, is illustrated with 16 oil-chromos, after paintings by the most celebrated artists of the world. These brilliant color-plates make it one of the most unique, original, and remarkable books ever offered. The pictures, if published separately, would readily sell for $2 each—or $32, while the entire book can be had for one-fifth of that amount. Teachers, farmers, students, ladies, disabled ministers, or any persons desirous of securing an independent living should apply for an agency. Our terms are easy and liberal. Nothing need be said about this book. It is absolutely a NEW THING and "has money in it." Wise agents will act accordingly and apply for territory at once. Send for terms, circulars, etc., to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 114 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW; EVERYbody buys; wages, $30 per week; expenses paid. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE and business capacity can easily make $12 a day on our goods; profits, 300 per cent; $2 to $20 capital required. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—FOR CHICAGO, AN ACTIVE and experienced agent, well acquainted with buyers of white, dyed, and printed Manchester goods, and Bradford black goods. Address, with reference, N 60, per W. H. SMITH & SON, New Brown-st., Manchester, Eng.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing. 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy terms, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Machines repaired. Office open evenings.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

EXPERIENCED WEATHER STRIP MEN WANTed in city and country, to sell a strip that the rubber will not pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 123 South Clark-st., Chicago.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 377 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED—TO GET 10 HOUSES built, frame. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO OPEN A MEAT MARKET, or to take half share in it; best stand in Chicago. Address S 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE BAR MIRROR ABOUT 50 BY 60 or larger. 21 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JOHN AND ALEXANDER FRASER, from Scotland, will find letters, also a friend, at the Post-Office here.

PERSONAL—STATE AND MADISON-ST. CAR, Thirteenth-st., last evening. Will lady who sat in corner send address to R D, Carrier 21.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—TIN AND SLATE ROOFERS. APPLY at R. GRIFFITH'S, corner of Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MAN TO TAKE charge of small meat market at Englewood; one who understands slaughtering and cutting; must be an American, and come well recommended. Apply at office, St. Julien Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st., between 12 and 1 p. m.

WANTED—A PLUMBER, AT 261 MADISON-ST.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY AT 164 EAST RANDOLPH-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A BOY WHO IS USED TO WORKING in a boarding-house or hotel. JERRY DRISCOLL, Parker's-av., Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—A MAN; MUST BE A GOOD DRIVER, milker, and willing to do chores about house. Address Q 13, Tribune office, giving age, reference, nativity, and former employment.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR TO SELL GOODS among grocers; must be well recommended. 117 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE—BIGGEST chance ever offered to all out of employment; don't complain of hard times while you can make $40 per week above expenses; everybody buys, any one can sell. CHANG CHANG CO., 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL HENry's non-explosive for kerosene; costs 8 and 16 cents, sells for 25 and 50 cents in every house. Call early, if you have $2 to $20. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS—PERMANENT employment given to men of the right stamp. Call or address 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 210 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GOOD girl to do kitchen-work; German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 125 Lytle-st.

WANTED—COOK FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY; one who will wash and iron and can bring good references. Apply at 66 Lake-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 165 SOUTH WOOD-ST. Call there for 2 days, or at Room 8 170 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR PANTRY AND kitchen. Parker House, Madison and Halsted-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER BY THE day; must be a good fitter; call at 85 Archer-av., Room 32.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CLEAN NEW HOUSE. Apply on premises, corner Monroe and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT WOMEN TO SELL rubber goods for ladies and children in city and country. Can surely make $3 to $7 a day. Call or write. MRS. PALMER, 184 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY AT 365 WAbash-av., 2 doors south of post-office. Call between 8 and 10 a. m.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 233 NORTH FRANKLIN-ST., HOUSE of 6 rooms with gas and water; 1 block from street-cars. Apply on premises, or at 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE WITH STORE, ON OGden-av. and Harrison-st. Good locality for drug and dry goods store; inquire by CHR. YUNK, Ogden-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM HOUSE ON Warren-av., cheap to prompt-paying tenant. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., near the park; furniture for sale at a sacrifice. Rare chance. Rent for the winter very low. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 129 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front dwelling-houses, Macalester-place, fronting Vernon Park; 11 rooms in each, furnaces, etc.; finished in first-class style; brick barns; will be rented to desirable tenants at very reasonable figures. W. J. ONAHAN, 113 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOUR 6-ROOM COTTAGES ON GARIbaldi-st., near Twenty-sixth; almost new. WM. J. TEWKESBURY, 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, CORner of Throop and VanBuren-sts.; will take part of rent in boarding owner's family. Inquire at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, SUBSTANTIAL COTtage; good neighborhood; 467 Second-st., near Lincoln. Key at 475 Second-st. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT ON WARren-av.; 6-room cottage on West Taylor-st.; 2-story brick on Adams-st.; 5-room cottage on Walnut-st.; 2-story brick, furnished; rent given for board of two persons. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSES—313½ FULTON-st., 9 rooms, $35 per month; 212 West Lake-st., 7 rooms, $30 per month; 212 West Randolph-st., 4 rooms, $13 per month. Apply on the premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT ENGLEWOOD—NICE 6-ROOM COTtage, second block from cars; rent, $15. Will sell. Inquire at drug store, or write to S. T. DAVIS.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, AN ELEGANT FURnished residence at Highland Park Address 29 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN a business block, suitable for a sleeping-room or office; rent only $12 per month; also desirable offices. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 5 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY THE DAY, week, or month, in public block northeast corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., entrance 62 South Halsted-st. Apply at Room 12, second floor.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family, northeast corner Twenty-first-st. and Wabash-av., opposite Woodruff House; house has all modern improvements.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICE WARM ROOM TO YOURSELF, at the Louis House, 48 West Randolph-st., for 50 cents, and rooms by week or month.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, in a new stone-front house, in a private family. Inquire at 117 North Wells-st., northwest corner of Ohio.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, AT 138 WEST JACKSON-ST., $25 a month. Inquire at 349 South Fifth-av. JAMES H. LOMAX.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $15 PER MONTH; 4 ROOMS, at $17 per month; 2 rooms, 7 and 8, at $8. Inquire at 143 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED BEDROOM, for one or two gentlemen, in block opposite the Grand Central Hotel, Michigan-av. References required. Address H 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT 126 AUGUSTA-ST., 5 NICE ROOMS, water in the kitchen, at $15 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, LOW, AT NO. 20 Congress-st., one door from Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FINE FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED; terms very reasonable. Inquire week days after 7 p. m., or Sundays any time, at 343½ South Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A PRIVATE FAMILY (GENT and wife), in a new brick house containing all modern improvements, will rent a suite of unfurnished front rooms to responsible parties. Location, Throop-st. Address or call at 249 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, from $15 to $40. 161 South Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE; also a single room, at 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING ONE block west of Union Park, on Smith-st., $20 and $15 a month; in first-class order. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—A NEATLY-FURNISHED room, south front, heated and lighted, only ten minutes' walk from the Court-House; breakfast and tea, if desired. Address H 54, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST LOcations on Michigan-av., a very convenient suite of three or four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with bath-rooms, closets, and hot and cold water. A private table will be served, if desired. To desirable parties reasonable terms will be offered. References given and required. Apply at 8 Eldridge-court to-day and to-morrow.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE day or month, on the second floor, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Inquire at Room 50.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE AND 15 ROOMS, up stairs, on Lake and Market-sts., admirably adapted for dining and lodging rooms on the European plan. If required, will furnish a responsible party with money to fix up the place. Apply at 18 Market-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORES UNDER THE Clifton House, corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these stores occupied, and will make terms satisfactory. IRA HOLMES, Manufacturers' National Bank.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite, cheap for the winter; rooms with alcoves, at 278 and 280 State-st., corner of Van Buren.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 286 FIFTH-AV., 7 rooms; third floor, 290 Fifth-av., 5 rooms. Apply to J. E. PETTIBONE, at 290 Fifth-av. Possession given at once.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETE FURNISHED house on West Side, or South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address R T C, 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE IN GOOD neighborhood, near street-cars, at about $20 per month. Address P, 272 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COMFORTABLE ROOM BY single gentleman, with breakfast and supper, in private family; references if required. Terms and particulars to W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, A convenient suite of 3 or 4 rooms, within 5 blocks of Court-House, and rent low. Address, with location and terms, P 39, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE MARBLE-FRONT dwelling, with all modern improvements, in a splendid neighborhood, handy to the business portion of Chicago, for sale very cheap, or will trade for stock of goods, lumber, or brick. Address E R, Tribune office.

A GOOD IMPROVED 200-ACRE ILLINOIS farm for trade; will take goods, lumber, or any good trade. Address X, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR A good set of double harness. Must be light. Apply at 63 South Clinton-st. W. SPRINGER.

WILL EXCHANGE GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR a stock of liquors or groceries. Address K 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FARMS IN EXchange for city property. If you have a farm that you want to exchange, send us full description. We wish to deal with the owners, then we know what we are doing. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper offers his services evenings, or a portion of the day if required. Apply to WILSON, at office of H. B. Shufeldt & Co., 184 Adams-st., corner Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF strict habits, a rapid penman, in an office. Address S 70, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CAKE baker of long experience; good [illegible]. Address K 57, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (Englishman); first-class in every respect. Can give the best of reference. Please address W 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—HAS had the best of experience with horses, or the care of horses. Can come well recommended. Address W 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober young man, who will make himself generally useful; wages no object; city references. Address Q 98, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES a situation in a law office, where he can have a chance to post up and earn a small compensation. Is a No. 1 penman. W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TENOR SINGER IN a quartette choir. References given. Address S 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 111 Ewing-st., corner of Jefferson.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other to do second work, in a private family. Can come well recommended from their last place. Call or address 83 Ontario-st., at the cottage in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT WORK IN a small family; a good home for the winter desired; no wages required. Apply at 980 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework in a private family. Call at 21 Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do housework. Apply at 874 Fulton-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY widow as wet nurse. Address Mrs. O. S. BANES, City Post-Office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S Office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

74 TWENTY-SECOND-ST. — TO RENT—WITH board, a front parlor to gentleman and wife; also front chamber with closet and water in room. Rooms for single gentlemen.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, with room off, furnished, if desired; family table.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE)-ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board; fine rooms, good table, and amazingly low prices, good winter quarters.

540 WABASH-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM, WITH or without board; also, a front room, furnished or unfurnished; terms reasonable.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE, furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Also barn to rent.

1100 INDIANA-AV.—ROOMS NICELY FURnished, with water, gas, and bath; meals can be had in the house; all very reasonable.

FIRST-CLASS DAY-BOARD FURNISHED AT moderate rates at the restaurant No. 241 South Water-st., corner of Franklin. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

West Side.

19 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

83 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR MADISON—A large, well furnished room (brick house) for two or three gentlemen, with first-class board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—furnished rooms with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FOUR SINGLE gentlemen can obtain first-class board at reasonable rates.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $2.50 per day. A fine passenger elevator constantly running.

MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREMONT House)—Pleasant suites and single rooms to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished. Transient, $3 per day.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEGANT rooms with board at prices to suit the times. Transient $2.00 per day. Day board $5.00 per week.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LONG LEASE, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES of a hotel in Chicago doing a fine business, for sale at a bargain; rare chance for a good hotel man who wishes to purchase. Address P. O. Box 38, Chicago.

A RARE CHANCE—A FINE SALOON AND BILliard hall, fine stock wines, liquors, and cigars for sale. A No. 1 place for a club-room; on one of the best streets on South Side, $1,500 or $2,000 cash, balance in real estate; reasons for selling, party has to leave soon for Colorado. Address T 25, Tribune office.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured, legitimate openings on hand. Real estate to exchange for business. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—YOU CAN ALWAYS PURchase a business cheap in dull times, and, when that time has passed away, the seller often reflects with sorrow at his mistake. If you want such a business, everything first-class and in running order and cheap, call soon at 226 West Washington-st., near Peoria.

SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE; WITHIN TWO blocks of the Chamber of Commerce; doing fine business and making money; to be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO CAPITALISTS—PARTIES WHO ARE LOOKing for a safe and profitable investment, are invited to investigate a legitimate enterprise, fully established, where most satisfactory results can be shown; a critical examination is courted. Principals (not agents) will please address S 65, Tribune office.

VALUABLE FRUIT-FARM OR CITY PROPERTY to exchange for a flouring-mill or a fresh stock of goods. Address H B, Box 310, Tipton, Iowa.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN A business paying clear $400 per month. Stock on hand for the money. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a manufacturing business, paying $10,000 per annum; stock on hand, $15,000. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$20,000—ANY PARTY WITH UNINCUMbered city real estate, wishing to invest and take an active interest in a well-established iron manufacturing business with very large profits, can address Q 11, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LARGE RED COW, WITH WHITE face, which the owner can have by paying charges. 13 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—FRIDAY, NOV. 14, A POINTER DOG, 4 months old, brass collar on, answers to the name of Mink; liberal reward. 47 South Union-st. or 170 North Jefferson-st.

LOST—ONE GOLD BAND BRACELET BETWEEN Gault House and Field & Leiter's store. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at drug store northeast corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

LOST—A PURSE ON THE 12TH INST., ON TWENty-second-st., or south on Wabash-av. The finder will please return it to Mrs. B. F. STARR, 1126 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 12TH INST., a bay horse, having a scratch on the left hind foot—and a square box buggy—on West Eighteenth-st.; whoever has found it and will bring it to 167 Walsh-st., near Centre-av., will receive a reward of $10. HENRY VRUZKE.

LOST—TUESDAY, THE 11TH INST., A RED cow, with a red spot in forehead; hind feet white. The finder will be liberally rewarded if returned to 340 Twenty-eighth-st. An old lady's cow.

LOST—A GOLD-PLATED, ROUND SLEEVE-BUTton, black enamel figure across the centre. Return to Counting-Room, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTER. WILL DO FOR saloon, cigar or drug store. Cheap if applied for at once, at Brush Factory, 199 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2 ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO KEARney Junction, via Omaha, cheap. Call at 143 Monroe-st., down stairs.

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—TICKETS FOR TWO, to Omaha or Fort Kearney and return to Chicago, for sale at a very great bargain. W. M. McMILLEN, 12 South Green-st., city.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

$500 NOTE FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT TO parties wanting first-class red stock brick. Address B 49, Tribune office.

$2,000 WANTED ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property; title perfect; abstract to present time. Address Q 12, Tribune office.

$2,500 TO $7,500 CASH IN HAND TO BUY first-class real estate mortgages, running from six to twelve months. SAM'L GEHR, No. 19 Tribune Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, sewing-machines, pianos, or any kind of household goods or merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 65 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN, AUCTIONEER, 65 SOUTH CANAL-st., pays the highest price for furniture and household goods.

PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE OR MERCHANdise of any kind should call at once on J. W. HAVENS & CO., 20 East Randolph-st., near State.

INSTRUCTION.

FINE ART INSTITUTE ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN to receive pupils in all departments of drawing and painting. J. Roy Robertson and Enoch Root, Professors. Apply to ENOCH ROOT, Manager, Michigan-av., corner Van Buren-st.

BILLIARDS.

Fourth Day of the National Three-Ball Tournament.

A Large Audience Witness the Best Games Yet Played.

Close and Exciting Struggle Between Slosson and Garnier.

The Latter Administers a Terrible Drubbing to Cyrille Dion.

Ubassy vs. Joe Dion, and Bessunger vs. Snyder.

The billiard tournament at Kingsbury Music Hall was not very well attended yesterday afternoon, but in the evening a large audience witnessed the games, and derived a great deal of pleasure from them. It is estimated that there were at least 1,200 persons in the hall. Among the prominent ones were His Honor the Mayor and several of the Aldermen. The sport was the best shown in the tournament so far, especially the match between Garnier and Slosson; but it will certainly be outdone to-day, and every other day which may elapse before the distribution of the prizes, as the best players have yet to come together.

THE ELEVENTH GAME

of the tournament was played between John Bessunger and Peter Snyder, both of this city, Mr. Henry Rhines acting as referee. The former won the lead, but failed to score. Snyder followed with a fine run of 23, which contained many difficult shots, and developed the fact that Peter was playing a more confident game than he had hitherto shown at the commencement. It would seem, however, that the run was too much for him, as he let down immediately after it. Bessunger played as if he was conscious that his opponent stood no chance to win, making a run of 10 in the second inning and a very excellent one of 45 in the seventh, which was brought to an end by a miscue. During the next thirteen innings the game became positively dull. The contestants played without animation, and with the exception of runs of 11 and 13 by Snyder and 10 by Bessunger, the counts were small and the misses frequent. In the twenty-first inning Bessunger turned his first hundred, and in his half of the inning Snyder, by a neat run of 32, turned his, the score standing 102 for Bessunger, 101 for Snyder. The game in the next eight innings was not worth looking at. In the thirtieth inning Snyder, after putting 17 together as well as anybody could, made a weak miss, and left the balls together. Bessunger duplicated the run, and missed a masse owing to the interference of the gas-fixtures. Snyder found the balls huddled in a corner, but did not play them well, and had to content himself with 10. The game again relapsed into tameness, and it was not until the thirty-sixth inning, when Bessunger made 30, that anything worth mentioning was accomplished. Snyder followed with 9, and, missing a very easy shot, left the balls in a position that yielded Bessunger 24. But for a miscue, the run would certainly have been considerably larger, as the position was still favorable. Runs of 12, 9, and 7 enabled Peter to keep in sight, but he was not playing carefully enough to reduce the gap. Bessunger turned his second string in the thirty-ninth inning, the score standing 202 to 178. In the succeeding inning, after making 5, he set the balls up for Peter, but the latter took only 4 out of them. This gave confidence to his opponent, who proceeded to make a very pretty run of 30, to which he added 10 in the next inning, and 8 in the one following. Snyder, meanwhile, played even worse than usual, and had more than his share of bad luck. It was not until the forty-eighth inning that he did anything to reduce Bessunger's lead, a run of 36 contributing materially to that end. A miscue concluded the run. The call now showed Snyder 228, Bessunger 264. The latter put in runs of 10 and 11 in the two next innings, which almost regained him his lost advantage. In the fiftieth inning, Snyder, after making 14, missed a simple shot for position, and left the balls together on the upper rail for Bessunger, who nursed them for 44,—a run which practically settled the result of the game. The call now showed—Bessunger, 329; Snyder, 251. The latter got in a splendid run of 40 in the fifty-third inning, but Bessunger managed to keep just about so far ahead by runs of 25, 7, and 9. The game from this point was very tedious, but Bessunger, after a series of small counts, finally won in the seventy-first inning, his score standing 400 to 331. Following is the score:

Bessunger—0, 10, 0, 2, 3, 4, 45, 5, 0, 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5, 10, 0, 7, 3, 0, 4, 3, 0, 0, 5, 0, 17, 1, 0, 0, 2, 30, 24, 0, 5, 5, 20, 10, 8, 0, 4, 2, 0, 8, 10, 11, 44, 40, 25, 7, 1, 4, 0, 9, 1, 3, 1, 2, 5, 1, 2, 0, 3, 3, 0, 1. Total, 400.
Snyder—23, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 11, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 1, 13, 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 32, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 6, 0, 0, 17, 10, 5, 0, 0, 5, 9, 12, 9, 7, 4, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 36, 1, 14, 9, 0, 40, 1, 8, 1, 0, 0, 5, 8, 2, 1, 6, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0, 3. Total, 331.
Averages—Bessunger, 5.45; Snyder, 4.51.
Time of Game—Two hours.

THE TWELFTH GAME

was then played between Albert Garnier, of New York, and George Slosson, of Chicago. Mr. T. Z. Cowles was the referee. The Eastern player won the lead. After the first few shots Slosson warmed up to his work and showed fine play in the sixth and seventh innings. In the former he made 13, but was unlucky enough to freeze after grouping the balls, and missed the spot shot. He more than made up for it in the next inning, however, by a splendid run of 44, which was made with a great deal of confidence. In the eleventh inning Garnier found the balls in good position, and played them well for 12, when he missed a "fine" shot, and left them well for his opponent. The latter knocked out 27, and turned his first string, the score standing 101 to 25. He followed it up with runs of 8 and 13, which put him nearly 100 ahead, and indicated that the game would in all probability be closer and more exciting than was generally anticipated. Garnier discovered this when he saw that the boy was at the top of his speed, and settled himself down to play his most careful game. He was not at his best, however, during the early part of the game his highest runs being 15 and 23 in the fifteenth and seventeenth innings. Slosson, on the other hand, was playing better than he had ever before done in public at the French game. He made all kinds of shots, but more especially masses, with perfect accuracy, and astonished every billiard-player in the room, many of whom did not think it was in him. In the eighteenth inning he added a fine run of 37 to his string, which shoved him ahead over a hundred, and made the champion wear an anxious look. The latter, in the next inning, made sixteen difficult shots, and got the balls together, but in line. His next shot was a bank at an angle, and he missed it, leaving Slosson a good break. The latter made 13, and still maintained his big lead of 100 points. In the twenty-third inning Garnier made a beautiful run of 77, which was a marvelous exhibition of difficult position playing. It turned him on his second string, the score standing 165 to 184, with Garnier only 19 points behind. Slosson made 10 from the break, ending by missing a draw and leaving the balls in a position that might have benefited Garnier to a considerable degree. The latter made only 5, however. In the twenty-sixth inning Slosson, by a run of 7, turned into his third string, the score standing 203 to 171 in his favor. In the inning following he showed that he was not afraid of the close proximity of his world-renowned opponent by rolling up 27 through delicate manipulation, but his last shot, a comparatively easy one, was missed, doubtless from over-confidence, and Garnier found a leave from which he made 39 in his brilliant way, missing only when an extremely difficult bank shot presented itself. He was now on his third string, his score being 210 to Slosson's 230. The latter, nothing daunted, put in a run of 11 by splendid round-the-table play, missing when the balls got in line in the centre of the table. Garnier made but 1, and then George brought the balls together in one of the corners. He failed to play strong enough in attempting to make a delicate shot for position, and had to stop at 3. Garnier picked out 29 from the leave, when he, too, missed, leaving a good break behind him. He was now but four points behind the young Chicagoan. The latter again got the balls together, and at 13 still had them in the vicinity of a corner, when he missed an easy cushion-shot, and again left Garnier a good set-up. The latter took 15, and was just as generous as George. Despite the fact that he was compelled to make the hardest bank-shot of the game, and was not troubled with a surplus of luck generally, Slosson made a clever run of 36, which put him well in the lead again, and made the Frenchman look a little pale, as the game was drawing rapidly to a close. Though the position left was not by any means a favorable one, Garnier, in a few magnificent shots, collected the balls, and, in a run of 42, went ahead for the first time in the game, but only by a few points. Slosson found a good break awaiting him, and he went at it as coolly and determinedly as if he was away ahead of an ordinary player. His run closed at 40, which were mainly made by careful nursing. His score now stood at 333 to 297. Garnier did not look at all happy, but he was none the less able or determined to play his best game. A magnificent run of 50 followed his approach to the table, and placed him on his last string, his score being 347 to 333. This was the thirty-third inning. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the latter part of the thirty-seventh, when Slosson missed a long cushion shot for position, and left the balls together in the lower left hand corner for Garnier. The latter also missed, leaving such a good break for Slosson that he walked away from the table as if the game was lost. George made 27, and, following it up with 8, had but 19 to go. It seemed as if the great Frenchman was destined to fall a victim to the youngest player of any note in America, but he showed that he deserved the name of champion by a splendid run of 34 in the fortieth inning, which again put him ahead. The game now became intensely exciting. Both players, appreciating the importance of the situation, played with the greatest caution and safety, and, consequently, the last runs of the game were small. Garnier, in the forty-fourth inning, brought the remarkable contest to an end, defeating his opponent by 10 points, and gracefully acknowledged that he never met a man whom it was harder to beat. Slosson has every reason to feel proud of the game he played, which places him in the very front rank of the experts of the world. Following is the score:

Garnier—2, 5, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 12, 1, 0, 0, 15, 0, 23, 2, 16, 0, 0, 6, 77, 5, 0, 1, 0, 39, 1, 29, 15, 42, 50, 2, 9, 0, 0, 0, 1, 34, 0, 0, 3, 4. Total, 400.
Slosson—2, 0, 3, 0, 0, 13, 44, 1, 2, 9, 27, 8, 13, 0, 0, 1, 8, 37, 13, 1, 0, 2, 10, 2, 0, 7, 27, 11, 3, 13, 36, 40, 3, 2, 7, 1, 0, 27, 8, 1, 5, 0, 3. Total, 390.
Averages—Garnier, 9.4; Slosson, 9.3.
Time of Game—2 hours, 25 minutes.

THE THIRTEENTH GAME

was begun at 7:30 p. m., between Joseph Dion and Francois Ubassy. Mr. Michael Foley, of Grand Rapids, was the referee. Ubassy won the lead, and the game opened auspiciously on both sides, Dion making runs of 12 and 15, and Ubassy one of 13 at the start. It was not until the eighth inning that the old magician began to show the spectators how he could handle a cue, making 18 in that inning, 56 in the next, and 30 in the succeeding one. The last turned him on his second string, the call being 129 to 41. In the sixteenth inning he made 22. Meanwhile Joe made many beautiful shots, but did not put in any runs that would help him to materially reduce Ubassy's lead. The latter contented himself with comparatively small counts until the twenty-second inning, when he made 25, and turned on his third string, the score being 221 to 69 in his favor. In the twenty-ninth inning, Dion made 23, his largest run thus far, which placed him at 101 to 243. Ubassy, in the thirty-second inning, ran 59, which put him on his last string with only 87 to go, while Dion had nearly 300. In the following inning Joe accomplished a fine run of 36, which the old man supplemented with 18. He again made 18 in the thirty-seventh inning, and left Dion such a favorable position that he ran 25. In the fortieth inning Joe made 21, which put him on his third string, the score standing 211 to 281. Dion added 16 to his string in the forty-fifth inning, and in the next one Ubassy, who had but 26 to go, ran out. His game in the last hundred points was far below his average, but then he had no misgivings as to the result. It was apparent from the commencement that Dion felt he was altogether overmatched, and this feeling doubtless interfered with his playing in many instances. Following is the score:

Ubassy—3, 13, 5, 1, 0, 3, 0, 18, 56, 30, 1, 0, 6, 7, 6, 22, 1, 3, 1, 10, 10, 25, 2, 0, 2, 3, 18, 0, 2, 2, 9, 59, 18, 2, 1, 4, 18, 3, 0, 2, 9, 2, 1, 1, 26—400.
J. Dion—12, 15, 4, 3, 0, 2, 0, 0, 5, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 10, 1, 9, 0, 0, 0, 5, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 23, 10, 1, 36, 2, 2, 4, 8, 25, 1, 0, 21, 0, 0, 2, 1, 16—230.
Averages—Ubassy, 8.32; J. Dion, 5.5.
Time of game—2 hours.

THE FOURTEENTH GAME

was then commenced between Albert Garnier and Cyrille Dion, both of New York, and was the first contest of the lot in which the public took any real interest. This is accounted for by the fact that both are old antagonists and even players at the three and four-ball games. Ald. Foley was the referee. The lead was won by Garnier, and the fight began. Garnier counted in all the first five innings, but his runs were small. Dion meanwhile made but 1, appearing not to be in good trim at the opening. In the sixth inning, Garnier, aided by a lucky scratch, which he gracefully acknowledged by twirling about on his heel, made 22. The game then became a struggle for superiority in generalship rather than a display of skill, and it appeared early in the fray that the contest would be a long and bitter one and the averages considerably less than the common record of the players. In the first twenty-two innings Dion's highest run was 7. The balls broke badly for him from the commencement, and in the twenty-second inning his cue failed him in a draw, and the result was a leave for Garnier from which he made 37. This placed him on his second string, the call being 101 to 29. Again, in the twenty-fourth inning, Cyrille made a fatal miss, and Garnier reaped 21 from it, missing a long masse. This put him nearly a hundred ahead—a tremendous lead between two such players, and one that virtually settled the game. Bets of $40 to $10 on Garnier were now freely made and as freely taken, Dion's friends having confidence in that nerve which never forsook him either in victory or defeat. Garnier at this time was playing a vastly superior game. In the thirtieth inning he increased his lead by the addition of 20, and though he did not make a large run again until the thirty-ninth inning, he was favored a great deal by luck in scratches and in leaving the balls. In that inning he put together a beautiful run of 36, which turned him on his third hundred, the score standing 205 to 62. Dion's game was terribly bad all along, he being unable to get in a single double-figure run up to the forty-third inning. Garnier was playing better almost to a corresponding degree. In the forty-first inning he again got the balls in hand, and rolled up the magnificent run of 73, and in the second next inning he made 41, which made the game stand, Garnier, 320; Dion, 76. The latter followed with 10, and in the succeeding inning made 14, which turned him even on his first string. Garnier then took the balls, which were in good position, and ran the game out on 74, leaving Dion with the worst defeat and the worst average of any player in the tournament. The score is as follows:

Garnier—4, 6, 1, 5, 2, 22, 0, 0, 1, 8, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 9, 6, 37, 0, 21, 1, 0, 1, 0, 20, 0, 0, 2, 8, 3, 2, 5, 0, 36, 0, 73, 1, 41, 6, 74—400.
C. Dion—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 5, 3, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 7, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 9, 0, 0, 0, 7, 5, 0, 0, 7, 0, 0, 2, 2, 4, 6, 10, 14—100.
Averages—Garnier, 8.40; Dion, 2.12.
Time of Game—2 hours and 20 minutes.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following is a record of the tournament up to date. It will be published every morning until the games are finished, so that the public may see at a glance how each player stands. The figures will be changed as games are played, and when the tournament is ended the two blank columns will be filled in:

Players.	Games played	Games lost	Games won	Best single average	Highest run	Best general average	Total No. p'nts made
Ubassy	3	0	3	12.28	69	..	..
Garnier	3	0	3	8.32	82	..	..
C. Dion	3	1	2	7.15	61	..	..
Daly	3	0	3	12.4	153	..	..
J. Dion	4	2	2	5.65	39	..	..
Snyder	4	4	0	4.51	45	..	..
Bessunger	4	3	1	6.16	71	..	..
Slosson	4	4	0	9.3	54	..	..

THE GAMES TO-DAY

will be as follows: In the afternoon, commencing at 1:30, Snyder and Garnier will play, and Slosson and Bessunger will follow them. The latter promises to be an interesting game, and it is likely that considerable money will be wagered on it. In the evening, commencing at 7:30, Cyrille Dion and Snyder will be the contestants, and after them will come Ubassy and Maurice Daly. The last-mentioned game ought to draw a full house.

FARMERS' INSURANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 14.—A number of farmers of Muscatine County have filed articles of incorporation for the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Muscatine County. The capital stock is fixed at $50,000. There are twenty-one incorporators. The object, as set forth in the preamble, is to insure reliable insurance and keep at home the money which usually goes abroad for that purpose.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks Unsettled by the Cuban News and Vanderbilt's Reported Death.

Daniel Drew Sued for Questionable Operations in Silver-Mining Stock.

Address of the Hon. W. W. Curry, of Indiana, on the Situation.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RUMORS OF VANDERBILT'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Frequenters of Wall street who would be positively unhappy and depressed in spirits were they to be deprived of their usual supply of rumors were glutted to-day with stories in the highest degree sensational. The street was flooded with telegrams announcing the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. Among those who received them were Osborn & Chapin, Osgood & Co., Barton & Allen, and Scott, Strong & Co. The messages were of a peculiar character, not mentioning the Commodore's name. Below are specimens:

NEW YORK HOTEL.—Father dead. Come soon. See Turnbull and rest. (Signed) W. H. V.

Father dead. William and George, come up. (Signed) C. V., JR.

Father dead. Don't communicate to street. (Signed) W. H. V.

C. V., Jr. was supposed to mean Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and "W. H. V.," William H. Vanderbilt. Under the influence of these rumors prices declined from ⅛ to 3 per cent. All recipients of the telegrams said they were bogus and written for the purpose of influencing the street. Inquiry showed this estimate to be correct.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEPHEN ALDEN ON HIS LEGS AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—During the earlier stage of the panic, when Kenyon, Cox & Co. suspended, it was announced on the street that Stephen H. Alden, a large operator in the stock privileges known as the "puts and calls," and having his headquarters at the office of Robinson, Chase & Co., in Broad street, had laid down on his "puts." Mr. Alden, who like other heavy dealers had succumbed to the pressure, is understood to have adjusted his "puts" to the satisfaction of those with whom he dealt.

ONE OF DANIEL DREW'S TRICKS.

Having settled this matter, Mr. Alden has turned his attention to Daniel Drew, whom he charges with inducing him to buy 11,000 shares of Quicksilver mining stock, costing $612,262.60, by means of false representations that the stock would rapidly increase in value, and thus insure a handsome profit. Mr. Alden further claims that while he was buying this stock, Mr. Drew was selling it to him; or, as it is termed on the street, was "unloading" upon him. Mr. Alden has, therefore, begun a suit through his attorneys, Messrs. Birdsall & Triond, to force Daniel Drew to refund $202,000, which he lost by acting upon the alleged misrepresentations. The complaint which Alden's attorneys have submitted to the Supreme Court, and on which they ask judgment against the defendant is very long, and states, among other things, that one time Daniel Drew held and owned a large number of shares of stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company; and that during that period and while he was endeavoring to induce the plaintiff and others to believe that said stock would become more valuable in the market, and a safe investment, he was engaged in disposing of the same; and that by means of the false statements and representations of the defendant, he the (plaintiff) sustained on the 23d day of October, 1873, damage to the amount of $202,091.26.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Wall street market was excited in the afternoon, with wide and frequent fluctuations. In the Gold-Room,

WAR RUMORS

were afloat, and just before the close of the Stock Exchange, almost every banker and broker received

TELEGRAMS ANNOUNCING THAT COMMODORE VANDERBILT WAS DEAD.

The following are samples of the telegrams, all being dated from the New York Hotel:

"Father dead. Come soon; see Turnbull and rest. "W. H. V."

"Father dead; do something for me. C. V., Jr."

"Father dead; don't communicate to street. "W. H. V."

"Father dead. Do the best you can for me. "C. V., Jr."

These telegrams had a marked effect on the market until the hoax was discovered, and the decline was partially recovered.

MONEY

was active, at 7 to 7 1-32. Sterling was heavy, at 6¼ for sixty days, and 8½ for sight.

The associated banks gained $635,000 in legal tenders.

The customs receipts were $289,000.

GOLD

was active and excited, owing to the feeling in regard to the probable difficulties with Spain. The price advanced from 108⅜ to 109⅞, closing at 109⅝. Loans were made at 5@7 1-32, and flat for carrying.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $90,000.

The clearings were $57,000,000.

Governments closed strong and in good demand. State bonds were dull and neglected.

STOCKS

were dull in early dealings, and declined ½ to 3 per cent towards midday; there was marked recovery, but shortly before 1 o'clock the weak feeling set in again. In that decline, the lowest prices of the day were generally touched, Pacific Mail being the only marked exception. This stock was weak; spot, however, early in the day, and under pressure of sales declined 3 per cent. At the final close, the market was firmer at a recovery of ¼ to 3 per cent from the lowest point. The number of shares sold between 12 and 2 o'clock aggregate 63,840, of which Western Union comprised 21,200; Union Pacific, 4,300; Wabash, 3,000; Pacific Mail, 3,700; Ohio, 2,100; Central, 11,100; St. Paul, 1,100; and Lake Shore, 13,000.

THE PROPOSED BANKING REFORMS.

It is probable that the report of the Committee of Nine of the Clearing-House Association on the amended rules will have to be considerably modified. The stock brokers threaten to start a Stock Exchange bank, with a capital of $10,000,000, which shall do the stock business exclusively. It is also said that one of the strongest Wall street banks demurs to the stringent regulations, and threatens to secede. The point upon which the greatest objection is made is that forbidding interest being paid on deposits; and the rule turning out the business of city banks not belonging to the Association is also objected to.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 14.—The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad is now graded to within forty-eight miles of Rochester, Minn. The Company have succeeded so far in weathering the financial storm, but will not be able to lay any more track this year. It will depend entirely upon the financial condition of the country in the spring whether the road reaches Rochester next year or not; but the iron will be laid to the State line, unless the very severe stringency in the money market now existing should continue.

THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The story of the alleged defalcation in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas originated in a slight difficulty between David Crawford, Treasurer, and Mr. Parsons, President of the road, over the negotiation of some of its securities. The difficulty has been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The German Bank of Louisville filed a petition in the United States Court of Bankruptcy, in New Albany, to-day, asking that the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line Railroad Company be adjudged bankrupt. The claim of the German Bank is $15,000. The case was set for the 22d inst. The floating debt of the railroad company is $168,000, of which $95,000 is due the Louisville banks, $60,000 due the New York banks, and the balance in Albany.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are making an investigation to ascertain where goes $7,000,000 earned and spent annually by the Company. President Bradbury hopes to obtain a loan of $500,000 upon the Company's real estate in California.

E. B. Wesley, the Receiver of the Union Trust Company, has notified the Pacific Mail Steamship Company not to transfer about 1,000 shares of stock, claiming that they are the property of the Union Trust Company. Parties holding any of these certificates, on satisfying Mr. Wesley that they have given full value for them, may obtain his assent to a transfer of them.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 14.—Matters in the financial world look more hopeful. The gradual gain in reserve and the increase in the deposits of the National Banks is bringing a more confident tone in business. The news, too, from New York the past two days is doing much towards a restoration of confidence.

CREDITORS OF IRA B. M'VEY & CO.

As previously announced the creditors of Messrs. Ira B. McVey & Co. met this forenoon at the office of the bank, corner of Smithfield street and Fourth avenue, when the following statement was presented:

ASSETS.	
Bills receivable	$308,132.03
Our drafts secured	20,051.89
Due from banks and bankers	61,426.81
Real estate	79,650.00
Office fixtures and safe	1,969.92
Bank building and lease	7,500.00
Miscellaneous	11,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis bonds and coupons	9,000.00
Other local stocks and bonds	12,225.31
Revenue stamps	200.00
Cash and cash items	17,503.77
Total	$517,659.73
LIABILITIES.	
Due individual depositors	$282,656.72
Due banks and bankers	130,153.38
Loans secured by collateral	25,000.00
Unknown holders of protested drafts	15,133.24
Surplus	64,716.36
Total	$517,659.73

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSITION

was then accepted by the creditors present:

We, the undersigned creditors of the firm of Ira B. McVey & Co., hereby agree with the said firm, and with each other, to grant the said firm an extension of payment of their indebtedness to us in the following terms, viz.: Twenty-five per cent to be paid in six months from the 1st day of December, 1873; 25 per cent in twelve months after the same date; 25 per cent in eighteen, and twenty-five per cent in twenty-four months from said date. This agreement not to be obligatory upon those signing, unless within four weeks it be assented to by creditors holding 90 per cent of the indebtedness of the firm. And we hereby agree, during said period of four weeks, to bring no suit and to institute no legal proceedings against said firm or its members; provided, however, that pending the settlement, the said firm confer or grant no privileges or preference by judgment or otherwise.

In consideration whereof we, the members of said firm, hereby promise and agree to make payments as above noted, at the times and in the amount mentioned; and we further agree to anticipate said payments, from time to time, if we shall be able to do so.

A committee of five of the creditors was then appointed to get the signatures of all to whom they were indebted, and to see that the stipulations in the proposition were carried out. About one-half of the creditors were present at the meeting, and among them a unanimity of feeling prevailed.

THE SITUATION.

VIEWS OF THE HON. W. W. CURRY, INDIANA SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—The Hon. W. W. Curry, Secretary of State, addressed a large meeting of business men and citizens this evening at Masonic Hall on the financial situation. Mr. Curry said that the cause of the present disaster was that everybody was in debt and pay-day had come; that the ultimate remedy was retrenchment and payment; that the present panic was different from all others, in that the goodness of the currency kept it hoarded; that the Government should come to the relief of the people by reissuing the $44,000,000 in greenbacks; that this was the maximum, the Government could issue no more without dishonor; that we still needed a flexible currency; that to secure this the National Banking law must be made free, greenbacks retired, specie payment resumed, and the Revenue laws revised to a revenue basis. He was not in favor of any wild inflation; insisted that a return to specie payments was practicable, and desired to have the Government take its hands out of the supply of currency as soon as possible. Mr. C. stated his views with great clearness and vigor; pointed out the supposed advantages, and combated the objections.

THE BOSTON MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Business continues to improve. The more hopeful feeling which appeared within the past two days in one or two departments has extended to nearly all branches, and there is now less apprehension of a continued depression than a few days ago. Consumers are buying more freely, and the shrinkage in value of many articles has apparently reached a point where a reaction may be expected to set in.

WOOL

has been in much better request, and the sales are the largest of any week since the 1st of October, and comprise more than 1,000,000 pounds.

THE PRICES OF GRAIN

has stiffened up, and the market has improved fully 3 cents per bushel higher than last week, and at the close of 'Change to-day, but few samples were offered. Shipping grades of flour have also improved both in demand and price.

PROVISIONS

are unchanged, and the market, as usual at the beginning of a packing season, is quiet. Among the dealers of

LEATHER

there is also a better feeling but the demand is slack as yet, and the shoe trade remains quiet, though there is a growing confidence that the spring business will be large.

PRODUCE

is in fair request, although prices have settled somewhat on a few descriptions. Beef is in a fair demand, and prices are firm.

THE MONEY MARKET

also continues to work along without special feature, the progress towards an improved condition of affairs being continuous and steady, though perforce slow.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The money market continues improving, and the tendency of rates, influenced by the influx of currency from the country, is a shade lower than yesterday on good collaterals.

THE GRINNELL FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A meeting of the Grinnell creditors was held before Register Allen to-day, when the Register decided that the unsecured creditors alone were entitled to vote for the Assignee, and against this the secured creditors made a protest. The question will be decided by the Court. By the vote of the unsecured creditors the election of an Assignee was postponed until Dec. 5. It is said that there is reason for believing that before the case comes up again, Dec. 5, a settlement satisfactory to all is likely to be effected.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 14.—A prominent officer of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad says there has never before been such large amounts of grain going forward as now. The cars on the roads go East laden and come West empty, to a great extent. The belief begins to prevail that money in the Missouri Valley will, at an early day, be plenty.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN THE PITTSBURGH REGION.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 14.—The South Side mill district presents a somewhat dull aspect, but about all are running, though there is talk in some to the effect that, unless their orders increase, they will be compelled to suspend operations for the present.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The Common Council has delegated a number of its members to hold a conference with workingmen in order to hear the appeals for work, etc.

CANADA.

A Dinner to Sir John A. Macdonald—Newfoundland Not Ready for Annexation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—Sir John A. Macdonald was entertained last night at a banquet by his political friends. The speeches continued until far into the morning.

Newfoundland is not yet ripe for annexation to Canada, the Government of that island being sustained by a majority of four or five.

ANTI-CHINESE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The Anti-Chinese Convention adopted a set of resolutions in favor of the abrogation of the Chinese Treaty, against Chinese immigration and labor, and adjourned. The attendance last night was very small, and the proceedings were dull.

THE KNIFE.

Two Serious Stabbing Affrays Last Night.

A Burglar, Being Detected, Attempts Murder, and a Husband Stabs His Wife Five Times.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night a mysterious stabbing affray occurred on Desplaines street, between Monroe and Adams, in which a man named Aaron Schoen was seriously stabbed in the left side, near the heart.

It appears that at the hour named J. A. Strauss, who resides at No. 119 South Desplaines street, heard footsteps in the hallway of his house. Having previously locked the door leading into the hall, he presumed the footsteps were those of a burglar, and at once stepped out to see who was there. In the dim light that was thrown into the hall from a light in an adjoining room, Strauss saw a tall man, wearing a light overcoat, standing near the front door. He called out, "Who is there," and receiving no answer in return, he called out to a boarder in the house, a man named Aaron Schoen, to come to his assistance. Schoen at once came down-stairs, and, approaching the suspicious visitor, asked him what he wanted. Receiving no reply, he took hold of him, and told him to leave immediately. The stranger resisted, and a scuffle ensued, during which Schoen was stabbed twice in the left side, near the heart. He immediately fell upon the floor, apparently in an expiring state. The man who had stabbed him opened the front door, and was quickly out of sight. Schoen was carried to his room and attended by Dr. Davis. The wounds were deep and long, and the physician pronounced Schoen's chances for life or death to be about equal. At a late hour this morning his condition was unchanged. Schoen is a widower, and has one child, and is about 45 years of age. Soon after the occurrence of the affray, Strauss reported it to the Union Street Station. Roundsman Vesey with six men scoured the vicinity of the attempted murder for the perpetrator, but did not find him. He was heard of at a number of saloons near by. He is described as being a tall man, with light moustache wearing a light overcoat and cap.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY,

of a nature quite as heinous as the above, occurred about 9 o'clock last night in a hovel on Indiana avenue, near Fourteenth street, in which a woman named Jeanette Brown was seriously stabbed by her husband. No very accurate account can be given of the affray, but, from what could be learned in the vicinity, it appears that Brown and his wife were indulging in a drunken frolic, a common thing for them to do. During its progress, a dispute arose between them about the possession of an empty jug, which had contained whisky. The dispute ended in a rough-and-tumble fight, resulting in Brown taking a large pocket-knife from his pocket and stabbing his wife five times. She sank upon the floor, and exclaimed that she was dying, but the next moment got up and attempted to pursue her husband, who had staggered out of the house. She reached the threshold of the door, where she fell down and remained unconscious until discovered by some neighbors, who revived her with cold water. Officer Gillard arrived upon the scene of the affray soon after its occurrence, and, procuring a wagon, had the woman removed to the County Hospital, where Dr. Steele examined the wounds. It was found that the knife had inflicted two cuts in the left breast and two in the right, and a slight one in the left arm. The wounds were pronounced very serious. At an early hour this morning the woman was very low. She is 54 years of age, and both she and her husband are natives of Scotland.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

Illinois.

The full vote in ninety counties, officially reported, is 306,222. Eleven counties—Crawford, Edgar, Gallatin, Henry, Jefferson, Mason, Menard, Pulaski, Wabash, Warren, and Williamson—are yet to make official returns, their general results, only, being known by report. The County of Pope is not yet heard from at all. The following official returns show results as previously stated in our consolidated table of counties, viz.: 53 Farmers' or Anti-Monopoly, 15 Republican, 20 Democratic, 13 Independent, and one (Pope) not known:

CASS COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,164; Grant, 1,147.)

Farmers.		Republican.		Democratic.	
Judge—Savage	1,231			Rearick	1,153
Clerk—Black	1,152	Hill	425	Randall	744
Treas.—Cire	1,305	Lynch	37	Dilley	1,017
Supt.—Gore	1,156	Hinckley	246	Tate	746
Co. Com.—Campbell	1,320	Dunn	882	Funk	962
Holden	1,310	Wyatt	846	Derreen	283
Malone	1,281	Coom	329	Wyatt	846

HANCOCK COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 3,325; Grant, 2,141.)

Farmers.		Democratic.	
Judge—Thos. Ruggles	1,709	John B. Risse	2,974
Clerk—Chas. C. Tyler	1,713	Geo. J. Rogers	3,029
Treas.—Peter Haiser	2,139	Peter Frey	2,542
Supt.—Mrs. E. E. Mayall	1,506	William Griffin	2,989

KNOX COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,854; Grant, 4,315.)

Farmers.		Farmers, bolters.	
Judge—Dennis Clark	3,663	Rufus W. Miles	2,271
Clerk—John S. Winter	3,508	Francis M. Sykes	2,422
Treas.—Edwin T. Eliott	3,378	Daniel Robertson	2,443
Supt.—Mary A. West	3,031	Chas. S. Babb	2,141

LOGAN COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,814; Grant, 2,446.)

Farmers.		Republican.	
Judge—J. T. Jenkins	1,201	William E. Dicks	1,914
Clerk—Richard T. Gill	677	William Toomey	2,429
Treas.—Solomon Kahn	1,177	Joseph Ream	1,965
Supt.—A. Staggers	729	James G. Chalfant	1,774

MARION COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 2,291; Grant, 2,083.)

Farmers.		Republican.		Democratic.	
Judge—Vaughan	1,608	Shaeffer	740	Raser	1,296
Clerk—Purcell	1,543	Hand	617	Chance	1,453
Treas.—Parks	2,397			Rogers	1,308
Supt.—Primmer	1,661	Lemon	919	Hall	946
Co. Com.—M'Clellan	1,759	Millican	614	Gray	1,302
Wham	1,659	Kell	766	Jennings	1,274
McClure	1,619	Davis	733	Lewis	1,136

WASHINGTON COUNTY.
(Last year—Greeley, 1,240; Grant, 1,742.)

Independent.		Independent.	
Judge—M. M. Goodner	2,013	Isaac Miller	704
Clerk—T. B. Needles	1,594	C. F. Nennlist	968
Treas.—H. F. Dahucke	882	M. M. Livesay	852
Supt.—S. C. Page	959	G. W. Cone	755
Co. Com.—G. W. Phillips	1,539	T. Atchison	868
Leon Merker	1,034	H. H. Meyer	718
J. P. Watson	951	Wm. Burnet	618

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 14.—The latest returns from the recent election for members of the Legislature show the following result: Senate—Democrats, 11; Republicans, 15. House—Democrats, 54; Republicans, 28.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Mr. Beecher's Definition of Congregationalism Causes Dissatisfaction Among His Brother Clergymen.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Brooklyn *Union* says that at the business meeting of the Plymouth Church the last of October, it will be remembered Mr. Beecher made a remarkable speech on the occasion of Mr. Tilton's name being dropped from the church rolls, and that some of his statements were held to be so at variance with the opinions of the Orthodox, that no inconsiderable trouble has resulted therefrom. To examine into Beecher's authority for some of his assertions, and to learn wherein he gets the right to define Congregationalism as he did, several of the Congregational churches of Brooklyn appointed a committee to wait upon the Plymouth Church and have the subject discussed and the matter explained. These proceedings have been conducted with the utmost privacy, but there is no question but that all the Congregational churches in the city are moving in matter.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Great Four-Mile Trot in San Francisco To-Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The weather promises to be excellent for the race to-morrow. The light rains which fell yesterday put the course in fine condition. Pool-selling is brisk. About $50,000 were sold last night. Thad Stevens and True Blue are about even, Thad leading in the popular favor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The Ocean House track is in splendid condition. Weather fine. Thad. Stevens, Joe Daniels, True Blue, and Mamie Hall will run. It is doubtful if Hubbard goes. In the pools to-night, Thad. Stevens sold for 410 to 500; True Blue, 250 to 300; Joe Daniels, 210—over $50,000. The field will be sold to-night.

The English Races.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—At the Shrewsbury meeting to-day, the Shrewsbury Cup was won by King Lud. Flurry second, Louise Victoria third. The betting at the start was 9 to 1 against King Lud, 25 to 1 against Flurry, and 6 to 1 against Louise Victoria.

WOODFORD COUNTY SEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 14.—A special to the *Pantagraph* from Minonk gives the result of the county-seat removal election in Woodford County. There is a majority of 56 in favor of Roanoke as against Metamora, now the capital.

It also states that the newly-elected county officers have announced that they will remove the records at once.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judicial Decision of Interest to Brokers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in the case of Baker vs. Drake, which will be of interest to brokers, as well as their customers, reversing, as it does, the former decision which has been operative for a long time. The former decision (in the case of Markham vs. Jourdan) established the rule that in suits against brokers involving the value of stocks, plaintiff was entitled to recover the highest value of stock up to the day of trial. In the latter case referred to, this ruling is reversed. It is understood that several important cases will be settled by this.

Verdict for Dana in the Case of Alleged Illegal Imprisonment.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The jury in the case of Gazenay B. Lamar against Charles A. Dana, to recover $100,000 for illegal imprisonment in 1865, while Dana was Assistant Secretary of War, gave a verdict for defendant, by instruction of Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

Important Suit to Recover.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—In the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by the Second National Bank of Erie, Pa., against the Ocean National Bank of New York, to recover $77,728, which amount plaintiff alleges it lost on account of a robbery of the Ocean Bank, in consequence, as charged, of negligence of the latter bank, Judge Shipman gave a decision to-day in favor of the defendants, with costs, holding that the negligence charged had not been proven.

The Lincoln County, Neb., Railroad Bond Case.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—The Circuit Court to-day granted a mandamus in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad against Lincoln County, to prevent the County issuing bonds twenty years.

SOME BOSTON WOMEN.

They Are Taking Steps to Secure an Election to the School Committees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Some prominent Boston women, intelligent and cultivated, who are interested in the public schools, have taken steps to secure a representation on the School Committee at the approaching municipal election, and they propose to submit their names to the ward meetings for nomination in the regular manner. They rest their claim, not on the ground of sex, but of special and peculiar qualifications, of which the schools ought to have the benefit; and they are careful to declare that their movement has nothing to do with what is commonly comprehended under the title of women-suffrage. Their supporters believe that in the work of examination of teachers, of the supervision of schools, and the discussion of methods of teaching, the School Committee will be strengthened by their co-operation. Some of those most earnest in the movement are not very strong believers in woman-suffrage.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW YORK.

The Tammany Hall Investigating Committee Taking Further Evidence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—At to-day's session of the Tammany Election Fraud Investigating Committee, additional testimony was taken concerning Oliver Charlick's proceedings in the removal of Inspectors of Election. The affidavit of A. T. Ackert, Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee, was submitted to the meeting. It sets forth that he is attorney for several men who were legally appointed Inspectors of Election for the Eighteenth Assembly District, and who were removed on the morning of the election without notice. No charges were preferred against them. The affidavit alleges that their removal was caused by Police Commissioner Charlick. It goes on to state that the deponent called on Charlick, and requested to see the papers on which his clients were removed. This request Charlick peremptorily refused to comply with.

PHILADELPHIA.

Cost of Holding the Election Touching the New Constitution—Appraisal of Taxable Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—It is estimated that it will cost the city $32,000 to hold the election on the acceptance or rejection of the new Constitution on the 16th prox.

The Board of Revision says that the value of our real and personal property to be taxed in 1874 is $548,243,535, being an increase of $210,782.67 over 1873. Strange to say, there are but 13,337 gold and 345 silver watches that will be taxed.

PUGILISTIC.

Preparations for the Allen-Hogan Fight.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—Jack Looney, who is to act as referee in the prize fight to come off Tuesday, arrived from St. Louis this morning, with ropes, etc. Large numbers of roughs are daily arriving, tickets being sold at $5.00 rapidly. The fight will take place somewhere in Iowa. The train is advertised to leave the depot for the east at 9 A. M. Tuesday.

OBITUARY.

M. Bischoffsheim, the French Banker.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—M. Bischoffsheim, the eminent banker of this city, died to-day.

CINCINNATI LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—The ordinance to repeal the Sunday ordinance was lost by a large majority, after a hard fight in the Board of Aldermen to-day, where it has been pending since last August.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14—BEEVES—There was a fair attendance of local and Eastern country dealers at the opening of the market yesterday. The wants of the trade were small, and sales limited, reaching for the day only 300 head. The market ruled a trifle stronger, purchasers paying a full ⅛c ⅌ lb advance upon the ruling prices of last week. The attendance to-day was small, embracing several large dealers from Brighton, Rhode Island, and the East, and the usual local dealers. The Brighton dealers were the largest purchasers. They were quite active this morning, as were also Eastern country dealers, all of whom purchased stock at from ¼ to ½c per pound advance over the ruling prices of last week. The receipts are exceedingly limited, numbering only 280 car load, or 4,480 head. In the receipts are embraced only five cars of Texans, of good quality, and several good herds of natives, and a number of herds of common and medium-weight stock. The average quality of the offerings is not, however, equal to last week. The following are

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK:

Beeves	4,480
Sheep	10,600
Hogs	34,500

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts very limited, and the most have gone forward in first hands. A few hundred head of lambs have been taken by the trade, but scarcely any sheep, except by city butchers. The market rules dull as usual, with very little inquiry; sheep, $4.00 each; lambs, $5.00 each.

MISSOURI LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 62; shipments, 267. The market rules dull, the receipts meagre, and sales thin. Through Texan cows, $90.00@100.00; good do, $155.00; good through Texan steers, $225, Colorado winter steers, $30.00; rough through Texan steers, $150.

HOGS—Receipts light; extreme range, $3.00@3.25.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 14.—The tendency in the hog market is to an advance. Packers will give $3.25 to-day for good lots. At this figure hogs will come forward freely if buyers can command the money to pay for them, for which they are now offering 1½ per cent a month.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, only a city demand; XX, $6.00; XXX, $6.50@7.75; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn was easier; mixed, 69@70c; white, 72c. Oats firmer at 52@55c. Bran dull at 95c.

HAY—In good demand; prime, $22.00@24.00; choice, $25.00@26.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $16.00; dry salted shoulders scarce at 6½c. Bacon quiet at 6¾@7c. Hams in no demand. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@8¾c; keg, 10c.

SUGAR—Dull; strictly prime, 8c; seconds, 6@7¼c.

MOLASSES—Dull; inferior, 40c; fair, 41@45c; prime, 87@53c; strictly prime, 52@54c.

WHISKY—Firm at 96c; Cincinnati $1.02.

COFFEE—22@23½c.

CORN MEAL—$1.10@1.15.

COTTON—Active; sales 5,650; prices advanced; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 12½@14½c; low middling to strictly low middling, 14¾@15¼c; middling to strictly middling, 15½@15¾c; good middling, 12¾@12⅞c, for certified checks; receipts, 6,334; exports, coastwise, 2,465; continent, 6,211; Great Britain, 10,198.

MONEY—Gold, 109@109¼; currency, 100@102½; sight, 101½ prem fum for checks. Sterling, bank, 111; 117½.

BIRTHS.

CUMMINGS—Nov. 13, to Capt. A. G. and Mrs. Nellie T. Cummings, 183 South Green-st., a daughter.
☞ Concord, N. H., papers please copy.

MARRIAGES.

SMITH—VAN ETTA—At Fulton, Wis., Nov. 12, by the Rev. M. Wells, Fred W. Smith, of Chicago, and Alice D., daughter of James Van Etta, formerly of Chicago.

WHITEHEAD—HARRISON—Nov. 13, by the Rev. Moses Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, E. J. Whitehead and Miss Clara M. Harrison, eldest daughter of N. B. Harrison, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

JOYCE—In this city, Nov. 14, Annie, wife of Patrick Joyce, aged 23 years 11 months.
Funeral from her late residence, corner of Ashland-av. and Lovee-st., on Sunday, Nov. 16, at 10 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

SQUADRILLI—Oct. 29, in Naples, Italy, Albert and Joseph, sons of Louis and Elizabeth Squadrilli, of New York.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

HILL—Mary A. Hill, wife of James C. Hill, at residence, 22 Price Place.
Funeral Sunday, Nov. 16, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.
☞ New York and Michigan papers please copy.

MURPHY—On Nov. 13, Mrs. Mary Murphy, aged 21 years 7 months and 29 days.
Funeral to-day from St. Patrick's Church at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.
☞ Toronto, Ont., papers please copy.

PLUMER—At his residence, No. 1033 Indiana-av., Mr. George W. Plumer, aged 37 years.
Remains will be taken to Boston, Mass., for interment.
☞ Detroit, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire papers please copy.

LEDDY—Thursday, Nov. 14, Mrs. Theresa C. Leddy, wife of P. Leddy.
Funeral from her late residence, 530 Wentworth-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 9:30 a. m., Sunday, 16th. Carriages to Calvary.

RESTAURANT.

FOR A FEW DAYS MORE
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
$5.50 for $4.50, $2.15 for $1.90,
AT SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT,
148 CLARK-ST., near Madison.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Sale of
Household Furniture,
$10,000 worth of Furniture to be closed to pay advances. Office Desks, Show Cases, and Carpets; 10 Crates extra fine English Crockery, 10 Crates W. G. Crockery, 10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness.
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 15, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

TUESDAY, Nov. 18, at 9½ a. m., sale of a fine line of
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTH'S
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING
In Suits, Overcoats, Dress Coats, &c. Also, Gents' Furnishing Goods, in great variety; Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, Hdkfs., Braces, Kid Gloves, and Ties. Chinchillas and Beaver Overcoatings, Cassimeres, &c. Beautiful line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Balmoral Hosiery, also, Knit Goods, in Nubias, Scarfs, Mitts, Coats, and Cardigan Jackets; Hats and Caps, Government Clothing, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

750 CASES PRIME ASSORTED
BOOTS AND SHOES
Will be offered at our Auction Sale on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, at 9½ a. m. This will include a large line of WARM LINED GOODS and SUCKER BOOTS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS SALE,
On THURSDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock.
Dress Goods, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, White Goods, Gents' Overshirts, Jackets, &c. Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. Laces, Rufflings, Embroideries, Edgings, &c. Wax Dolls, Toys, Games, and China Ware. Knit Goods, Fancy Toilet Articles, &c. Carpets, at 11 o'clock, by the Roll.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Auctioneers, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
20 Fine Oil Paintings,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 11 o'clock, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Regular Saturday Sale of
Household Furniture
And General Merchandise,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, commencing at 9½ o'clock, with a large stock of Groceries, Teas, Tobacco, Cigars, 4 brls Pork, Glass, Crockery, and Wooden Ware.

By L. C. COHEN,
Auctioneer, No. 65 South Canal-st.
SPECIAL SALE OF
FURNITURE,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 14, and SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m., will be sold the largest stock of Furniture offered this season; also, Carpets, Bedding, Lace Curtains, Desks, &c. Sale positive and without reserve.
L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

On Saturday, Nov. 15, at 10 a. m.,
SPECIAL SALE OF
FURNITURE.
Marble-top Tables, Bureaus, Washstands, Carpets, Quilts, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Pictures, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a large lot of Furs, Hats and Caps.
L. C. COHEN, 65 South Canal-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock.
One Superb Chamber Set, cost............$670
One Superb Chamber Set, cost............645
One Elegant Chamber Set, cost............420
Ten Fine Chamber Sets, cost............$225 each.
A large assortment Chamber Sets of lower grades; Parlor Sets, in Velvet, very fine; Medium Parlor Sets; a large assortment sundry Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Chromos, Paintings, Blankets, Comforters, Crockery, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING,
At 9½ o'clock, we shall offer AT AUCTION, at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Of first-class and medium quality. Also, a variety of new and second-hand PARLOR, COOK, and STORE STOVES.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 14 & 15,
At 10 a. m., will be sold
Household Goods and General Merchandise.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

By J. W. HAVENS & CO.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
Furniture, Stoves, &c. Also, Engineer's Transit and Dump Level. Dry Goods, Books, Chromos, and Pens. By J. W. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 88 East Randolph-st., near State. Liberal advances made on consignments.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
Look Out for Bargains in Household Goods.
THIS MORNING, at 10 a. m. We shall make a clearing out sale to-day. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st.
Have Auction Sales on WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS, of New and Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, new Mattresses, Crockery, Bedding, Glassware and a line of Office Desks.